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VOL. XXIV NO. 17 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Council Of State Appointed By King

BANKHEAD ACT IN COURT

U. S. Government Asks For Rejection Of Action Against Measure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20

Counsel on behalf of the Government has asked the Supreme Court to reject the action brought by the Governor of Georgia contesting the constitutionality of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

Counsel has also asked the Court to reconsider its verdict of January 13 denying the Government the right to collect 200,000,000 dollars in processing taxes.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the Tennessee Valley Authority case has been postponed. Judgment is not expected for a fortnight.—Indian Allied News.

INDIANS FIGHTING AGAINST INDIANS

Sampurnanand On What Acceptance Of Offices Means

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan 20

The longest discussion at yesterday's session of the Congress Socialist Conference took place on the resolution regarding constitutional reforms moved by Babu Sampurnanand of U. P.

Babu Sampurnanand said:—British Parliament had no right to frame India's constitution. It has been framed definitely to strengthen the reactionary forces in the country. For example, State subjects had not been given any voice in the affairs of their Governments and provincial second chambers with big zamindars and landlords would oppose the legitimate demands of the masses.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL
On Sind And Orissa
— Page 8 —

The police and jail portfolios will be nominally in the hands of the ministers who would have strong parties at their back to suppress all legitimate agitation. It would be really a case of Indians fighting Indians. Congress Socialist believed in making use of legislatures only for wrecking the constitution thereof. If Congress entered councils, it should, when in majority stop the formation of ministry and when in minority, should press for people's demands mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, said, workers have been all along opposing the framing of the Constitution by Parliament when the Simon Commission landed in Bombay, as a protest workers went on strike and this was the first strike on a purely political issue. By the proposed constitution the right of electing representatives by Trade Union was given which, in no other country's constitution existed. By giving this right, Government proposed really to encourage starting of new unions and thus divide workers into two groups, one in favour of working the constitution and the other against it.

The All India Trade Union Congress had made it very clear that workers stood for wrecking the constitution and insisted on their right to frame their own constitution. Workers were also against the acceptance of office.

Mr. R.K. Khadilkar of Poona, winding up the debate said: Once the Congress decides to go to the electorate with the determination to accept ministership under the constitution it would make the most undesirable alliance with a view to secure majorities.

It was the duty of the party not to allow Congress ranks to be demoralised and disrupted in this manner.

The resolution was passed.

His Majesty Loses Strength

RESISTANCE POWER DIMINISHES

Privy Council Measures For Emergency Govt.

LONDON, January 20.

The Privy Council, to establish the Council of State was held in the room adjoining the King's bedroom with the communicating door open. The King propped up in bed and signed the necessary document presented by Lord Dawson of Penn.

COUNCIL OF STATE

It is officially announced that the Council of State will consist of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent.—Reuter.

PRIVY COUNCIL MEETS

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Privy Council to establish the Council of State held in the room adjoining the King's bedroom this morning was attended by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as Lord President, Lord Hailsham, Sir John Simon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Wigram and Sir Maurice Hankey. The proceedings were extremely brief.

The three Cabinet members and Sir Maurice Hankey lunched with the Queen before returning to London.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York reached Sandringham at 11-30 a.m. having flown in the Prince of Wales' aeroplane from Windsor.—Reuter's Special

RESTFUL NIGHT, BUT NO CHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 20.

An official bulletin issued at 9-45 a.m. G. M. T., says:—

"The King had a more restful night. There is no substantial change in his condition."—Reuter.

DOCTORS' REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A bulletin issued at 5-30 p.m. states that the condition of the King shows diminishing strength. The bulletin, signed by three doctors, indicates that they are fearful of how far His Majesty's reserve of strength is being taxed. —Reuter.

STATIC CONDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The bulletin mentioned earlier indicates that the King's illness is in a static condition. It is learned on high authority that His Majesty is suffering from no pain. Recent unfavourable weather has changed and to-day it is warmer. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York are returning to Sandringham to-day.—Reuter's Special.

LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF OIL EMBARGO

Will Britain Give The Lead?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

GENEVA, Jan. 13.

The 90th Session of the League Council will begin its sittings on the 20th instant; but, it is not yet known what the Council contemplates to do regarding the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. The matter figures on the Agenda nevertheless, it forms at the same time the major occupation of the Committee of Eighteen (Sanctions). Like the game of shuttle-cock important questions before the League are sent from one Committee to another! When problems deal with such semi-inoccuous subjects as Customs Duties over Educational Films, Statistics of Commercial Payments, etc., one can see no harm in this game of procrastination but at a time when bombing planes are showering lethal weapons upon ill-armed Ethiopians it is more than tragic to watch the experts and diplomats play for time.

Many rumours are afloat. They are sometimes contradictory but your correspondent regrets to say that none holds out the possibility of strengthening the Sanctions against Italy. The wave of indignation which greeted Italy's wanton destruction of one of the Swedish Red-Cross Camps has subsided considerably during the last few days. The trend of argument seems to be: "Well, such things are bound to happen. But, it would be going too far to impose oil-embargo upon Italy!"

There we have in a nutshell the probable policy of the British representative at the forthcoming Session of the Council. After all that has been said and done, it must be recognised that the role of the Big Powers in international affairs is bound to be more important than that of the smaller countries. It would be absurd for, say, Mexico, Portugal, Denmark or Sweden to put forward the suggestion that the League must move forward inexorably in its task of rendering justice to the aggrieved party. From the point of making a 'beau jeste' such a move would be of interest, but, for practical purposes it will be quite meaningless. At this critical juncture Great Britain who has times without number talked about her interest in the Collective Security System and of her tremendous responsibilities to the world at large can come forward if she wants to wit a concrete plan for imposing the oil-embargo. Previously, the hot pot complaint of the British well-wishers of the League was, "What can do when America is ready to sabotage our action?"

Such complaints can no longer be made. President Roosevelt and the higher administration of the U. S. A. Government have made it quite clear that if the League Powers are ready to strengthen the Sanctions the U. S. A. would as far as she is concerned give her support to the League's schemes In these circumstances one is tempted to ask what is holding Britain back from playing an honourable role?

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

The reply is not difficult to seek. When it serves Britain's purpose everything will be done to push forward her scheme but if it is a question of principle which will not immediately affect British interests one may be pretty sure that there would be nothing but high-sounding talks from British representatives and no practical action.

One is accustomed to hear a lot of India's obligations deriving from her membership of the League of Nations, but, it would be just to ask point blank what advantages does India derive from this membership? The privilege of spending more than 1,800,000 rupees a year and to have in exchange a couple of ill-paid officials in the League of Nations Secretariat.

It is rumoured in the League Secretariat that an Official holding an importing post here will be going to India soon to study the situation there. A typical Indian will look askance at such visits. These costly trips might be considered to be as pleasure excursions undertaken for the purpose of India's benefit. It would be well if a Member of the Legislative Assembly raise a question regarding this matter. The League maintains an office in Bombay but has anyone derived any benefit from this body? Have you, by any chance, got information really worth-while from the Bombay Bureau of the League?

MONGOLIA'S PROTEST TO MANCHUKUO

Demands Stoppage Of Sending Detachments

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 20.

Mongolia has strongly protested to Manchukuo demanding that the despatch of military detachments into Mongolia should cease and at the same time offering exchange of seven Manchukuo soldiers found in Mongolia for Mongolians carried off by the Japan-Manchukuo units on Dec. 19.

Socialist Conference Concludes

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Jan. 20.

The Congress Socialist Conference terminated six this evening. The proceedings were marked by enthusiasm and unanimity, no resolution being opposed in the open sessions.

Prior to the open session, the Conference met 'in camera' this morning when it is understood internal problems of the Party as also its role in and relations with the Congress and other Radical Groups was discussed.

The New Executive was elected. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan continues to be the General Secretary and Messrs. Masani Namboodripad and Dr. Lohia and Mr. Dinkar Mehta were elected Joint Secretaries.

Competent observers state that private discussions revealed no deviation, right or left in the Party and gave lie to the expectation in certain quarters that the Party would leave the Congress or throw its doors open to non-Congressmen.

Dr. Lohia moved the most significant resolution this afternoon, pressing for changes in the Congress Constitution with a view to its democratization. The demands include provision for functional representation of peasants and workers in Congress Committees. It will be remembered that Pandit Jawaharlal introduced this innovation in the United Provinces Congress Committee prior to the Civil Disobedience movement.

No Inquiry Into War Law Violation

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S DECISION

Conciliation Move Impossible At Present

GENEVA, Jan. 20.

The Committee of Thirteen decided that it would be undesirable to appoint a Committee to proceed to Ethiopia to inquire into the way warfare was being waged.

No Conciliation

It also decided it is at present not possible to do anything further in the matter of conciliation.

Sanctions

It also decided that it was for the Committee of Eighteen to take whatever decisions might seem necessary regarding the application of sanctions.

The Committee of Eighteen will probably be convened to-morrow.

No Financial Aid

The Committee also decided that the Council was incompetent to respond to the Ethiopian request for financial assistance and added that no funds were available for the purpose.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE MEETS

GENEVA, Jan. 20.

Meeting in private, the Council of the League decided this morning to call a meeting of the Committee of Thirteen in the afternoon. The meeting is to consider the general situation caused by the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, including the request from the Emperor of Ethiopia for an investigation into the Italian bombing of Red Cross units.

Later the Council decided to summon an International Convention on the use of wireless in the cause of peace. Non-members of the League of Nations, including Germany, Japan and the United States will be invited to participate in the work of the Convention.

When the Committee of Thirteen met in the afternoon, the appeal from Abyssinia for financial assistance was taken up for consideration. — Indian Allied News.

SANCTIONS COMMITTEE TO MEET

GENEVA, Jan. 20.

Senor Vas Concellos, the Chairman has summoned a meeting of the Sanctions Committee for Wednesday next.

The question of oil sanctions will be discussed. It is believed in well-informed circles that the Committee will merely appoint a Committee of Experts to study the question. Such procedure will further postpone any possible application of the oil sanction.—Indian Allied News.

EMPEROR SHOOTS AT ITALIAN 'PLANE

(Special Cable.)

DESSIE, Jan. 20.

The Emperor, sighting an Italian reconnaissance plane from the palace, seized a machine-gun and opened fire. But the machine was several thousand feet high. The Emperor was unable to register a hit.

Four civilians were killed and seven wounded in the bombardments at Korem in the Northern Front in which a new type bomb was used, according to reports reaching the Emperor's headquarters.

ABYSSINIAN REVOLT CRUSHED

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 20

An official communique has been issued stating that the revolt in the Gojjam district has been crushed and that "most of the rebels have been killed" by Government troops.

It is stated that the revolt was led by Dedjazmatch Guessesse, the nephew of the Emperor who deserted from Ras Imaru's army. —Indian Allied News.

BOMBING ON RED CROSS

GENEVA, January 20

Signor Mussolini's letter is addressed to M. Huber, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and is in reply to a protest from M. Huber regarding the bombing of Red Cross units.

Signor Mussolini observes that it is always possible that Red Cross assistants may be hit in the course of a battle, but nobody deplores such possibilities more than Italy who will do her utmost to prevent them recurring.—Indian Allied News.

BRITISH RED CROSS IN DESSIE

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The British Government has informed the Italian Government of the precise location of the British Red Cross Ambulance just established at Dessie on the Emperor's request. This information has been given in case it is not already known to the Italian military authorities in the belief that they will be glad to know, in the light of recent unhappy occurrences, the exact position of the ambulance.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN COMMANDER'S CLAIMS

ROME, Jan. 20.

Gen. Badoglio telegraphs that Ras Desta's troops are being continuously driven back from Ganalidoria.

Gen. Graziani's columns entered Gallaborana territory, occupying Filtu 230 kilometres from Dolo, routing the resistance.

The communique adds that the Italian troops all along the route encountered stampeding columns in miserable condition who surrendered begging for food owing to the complete disorganisation of enemy supplies.

Artillery activity and reconnoitring continue on the Makale-Takkaze line on the northern front.—Reuter's Special.

"SAK'S" LAST REMAINS

2,000 Mourners Pay Homage To Communist Leader At Funeral

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Over two thousand people were present at Golders Green Crematorium this afternoon when the remains of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala were cremated. Amongst those present were most of the prominent Indians resident in London, a large number of Parsis and many Communists. Previously, there was a Parsi religious ceremony.

In a brief address, Mr. Harry Pollitt, the Communist leader, pledged himself, his party and the working class to carry on the work of the late Mr. Saklatvala.

A procession of over a thousand mourners followed the coffin, which was draped in red, from Golders Green Station to the Crematorium. — Indian Allied News.

REINFORCEMENT FOR SOUTH

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 20.

It is reliably learned that General Makonnen, the Governor of Wollamo Province, left for the Dolo front some time during the past week with reinforcements.

It is estimated that General Makonnen's men number between 30,000 and 60,000.—Indian Allied News.

NEW EXECUTIVE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

MEERUT CITY, Jan. 20.

Following seventeen have been elected as members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Socialist Party.

Narendradeo, Sampurnanand, Mohanlal Gautam, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya, B. P. Sinha, A. Patwardhan, Khedgikar, S. M. Joshi, (now in jail), P. V. Deshpanday, Farikul Haq Ansari, Naba Chaudhry, S. N. Bannerji, Yusuf Meherally, Suresh Deb, Satyavati Devi, Charles Mascarenhas, and Rajinimukherji.

There was a long meeting of the Subjects Committee at which a plethora of resolutions were adopted which will come up before the open session.—A. P.

Mahatma Maintains Improvement

Mahatma Gandhi has maintained the improvement in his health and his condition, was distinctly better, after he came to Bombay, it was learned on Monday.

Visitors were not allowed to see him however, as it was considered that uninterrupted rest was necessary.

BRITISH REPLY TO EGYPT

CAIRO, Jan. 20

Sir. Miles Lampson informed the King, the Premier and the Wafd Leader of Britain's reply to the United Front's recent note on the subject of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. It is understood that the reply expresses readiness immediately to enter into negotiations for a Treaty with Egypt.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

KING'S LIFE MOVING PEACEFULLY TO CLOSE

LONDON, Jan. 20

A bulletin issued at 9-25 p.m. says: His Majesty's life is moving peacefully to the close.

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Wanted beautiful educated girl of good family for a handsome Gujarati Muslim of high family, independent and well-settled in life. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 5509, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5487).

Wanted a Young, Energetic Person in a big printing establishment. Must be capable of exacting work in composing, printing and binding. Should be proficient in cost finding. Knowledge of Litho an advantage. Knowledge of English, Hindi and Marathi necessary. Pay according to experience. Only thoroughly efficient in the line need apply. Rajasthan Ptg. & Litho Works, Ltd., Akola (Berar). (5516).

Experienced Accountant, G.D.A., (Pass) able to prepare final accounts and prepare statements for Income-tax, desires part-time work. Apply Box 5514, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujarati English knowing accountants for auditors firm. Typist preferred. Salary Rs. 30. Apply with testimonials Box No. 5503, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a capable, experienced and reliable person for the combined post of Motor Mechanic and Electrician, or Motor Mechanic and Chauffeur. Salary Rs. 100/- p.m. with free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars to the Secretary to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (2475).

Wanted:—A qualified Auditor to check the accounts of this State for the year 1935 must have experience of Government system of accounts. About two months will be necessary. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience, qualifications and minimum remuneration acceptable. Dewan, Korea State, P.O. Baikunthpur, via Anupur, B. N. Rly. (2481).

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (5462).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5403.)

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents for the Province of Bombay to represent a Life Office carrying business on higher Insurance plan, on very liberal terms. Please apply to Secretary, the Aryya Insurance Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Sylhet. (5496).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Our Asea's 150 K.W. .8 P.F. 440 Volts, 3 phase, 50 Cycles Alternator complete with exciter, exciter regulator and rope pulley in excellent condition and used for only 2-1|2 years, is for sale as a bigger one is to be installed. For particulars write to Rohit Mills Limited, Ahmedabad. (2489).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale secondhand railway rolling stock for metre gauge including Locos, wagons and brake van. Also one travelling steam crane. For particulars apply to General Manager, Tata Power Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (2485).

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JAYWANT YESHWANTRAO DESAI, the heir and legal representative of Bai Pirojbai Yeshwantrao H. Desai has got the immovable properties transferred to his name but some of the documents relating to the properties of Bai Pirojbai have been lost or misplaced. The same if found should be delivered to Jaywant, our client or to us as his attorneys.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1936.

PATHARE & LILADHAR.
Attorneys for Jaywant Y. Desai,

2493.

NOTICE

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE (incorporated under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923) invites applications for the post of a Bio-Chemist in the Punjab. Candidates must possess a high degree in Science embracing Chemistry and Botany; at least of the M. Sc. standard with Honours of an Indian or Foreign University. A minimum of two years' research on the Bio-Chemistry of plants and plant products under the guidance of a recognised authority essential. Candidates must show evidence in published work as to their capability of carrying on independent research involving up-to date Bio-Chemical technique. Pay Rs. 250-25-350.

The period of appointment is one year in the first instance and may be extended for three years. Leave and travelling allowance will be allowed as for Government servants under the Government of India. A Government servant, if appointed, will be subject to the usual leave rules applicable to him. Candidates may be required to attend for interview at Bombay at their own expense. Applications from candidates not already in Government service should be accompanied by a medical certificate of fitness from a Government Commissioned Medical Officer, and should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, not later than the 10th February, 1936.

2495.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

A large well built Bungalow known as UNDWA HOUSE, formerly the residence of the Agency Surgeon in Manpur for sale with 4½ acres FREE HOLD.

The Bungalow contains the following accommodation:—

Very large Central room 60ft by 20ft. divided by high arch in middle.
Four main rooms 18ft. by 18ft.
Four dressing rooms 16ft. by 9½ft.
Four bath rooms.
Ample verandahs.
Bungalow is on slightly rising ground.
Out-houses consist of:—
2 Servants quarters.
Motor shed.
One cow stable (in poor condition).

The Bungalow although not lived in for some years has been kept in a very fair state of repair, roof is of country tiles.

Manpur is famous as a health resort, close to the ghats, with a most equitable climate.

House and property very suitable for retired gentleman interested in poultry, bee or other concentrated form of farming.

Municipal tax payable at Rs. 36 per annum.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers to the undersigned by the 31st January, 1936.

The auction of the property will be held at Manpur on Sunday the 2nd February, 1936.

K. NADKAR,
Dewan, Dhar State.
2492.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the following classes of the Mohamed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution to be shortly opened. Applicants must be Muslims of atleast 13 years of age and have passed Vernacular 4th Standard for all classes except Radio Course and Shorthand and Typewriting for which good knowledge of English is essential. At present instruction will be given in the following crafts:—1. Weaving; 2. Turning and Fitting including Welding, Casting and Smithy; 3. Carpentry; 4. Signboard Painting; 5. Electric Wiring; 6. Electro and Chromium Plating; 7. Motor Mechanism; 8. Radio Servicing; 9. Shorthand and Typewriting.

Instruction will also be given in Urdu, Gujrati, English, Arithmetic and Drawing. There is no Boarding house in the Institution but a number of scholarships are available for needy and deserving Students. Award of scholarships will be considered after admission. Printed application forms can be had from the Secretary, Shepherd Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

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2496.

THE SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, BOMBAY.

The SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL of SOCIAL WORK, which will open in June next, will offer a two-year course of training in the general fields of Social Pathology; Family and Child Welfare; Public Health, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work; Juvenile and Adult Delinquency; Industrial Relationships; Welfare Activities; Social Research and Public Welfare Administration.

ADMISSION.—Admission to the School is limited to graduates of recognized universities. Both men and women students are admitted.

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TUITION FEES.—The tuition fee for the academic year is Rs. 150.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 250 each, will be available for the academic year 1936-37.

HOSTEL FACILITIES.—Hostel facilities for a limited number of students can be provided in the proximity of the School.

Complete information and the Bulletin of the School may be obtained from the Director, the SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

2488.

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HE WAS GAY & BRAVE
He Tried To Understand WOMEN and their ways, but Failed!
But when he Knew what Sacrifice a Lady can make, he—!
Super
CHARNI RD.
TRAM JUNCTION
NEXT FRIDAY
Night of Love
AN EASTERN ARTS' PRODUCTION
Featuring:—
FEROZE DASTUR, HARI SHIVDASANI, SHANTA KUMARI, YASMIN, NAZIR, DADI SARKARI. KAMALAKER, and GOPE.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

An accused in a gambling case in Bombay was remanded till February 3 at the Girgaum Court to-day, as, it was stated, he was required in three cases of assault by the Rampur State police.

Azizkhan Murmakhan was arrested on December 19 following a gambling raid.

A noteworthy feature of the first criminal sessions of the High Court which commenced to-day was the rarity of offences involving fatalities, there being only one murder case on the calendar.

There are only 13 cases on the list in which 22 persons are involved The sessions is expected to be one of the shortest in recent years. Mr. Justice Macklin presided.

Two Chinamen, Shansing and Ah Tib were arrested in a raid carried out in their rooms in Kamatipura on Sunday afternoon by the Excise Police.

The latter seized 150 tolas of illicit opium valued at Rs. 377—from their rooms and charged the men with possession of contraband drugs.

The accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and were each ordered to furnish bail of Rs. 150, and a surety in a like amount.

The inquest was held to-day on the body of Daniel Phillips, a Christian aged 25, a motor car driver, who sustained serious injuries in a motor accident at Panvel on Tuesday last.

He was removed to the St. George's Hospital where he expired subsequently.

The evidence of Mr. Charles James Collins, a relation of the deceased showed that the deceased was employed by Mr. T. W. Brough, Chief Agent of the Crown Life Insurance Co. of India.

Witness received information that the deceased had met with an accident at Panvel, on his way from Panvel to Bombay, and was removed to the hospital.

At the hospital, the deceased told witness, that his employer was driving the car at the time, and it crashed into a tree. He expired soon after.

At this stage, the hearing was adjourned till the 30th instant.

A resident of Andheri who was handed over to the Railway police on Sunday morning on suspicion that he attempted to remove a milk can from a train escaped from the custody of a constable.

It appears that a Borivli milkman had kept a can in the train and was attending to some other business. At Marine Lines he discovered that his can had been removed.

Soon after Devnarayan Matabhik, a resident of Andheri, was handed over to the station master along with the can.

A constable arrested Devnarayan but the suspect escaped from custody at Bombay Central.

Devnarayan was howevr afterwards apprehended at Tardeo by the same constable.

He was remanded for ten days at the Girgaum Court.

A sixty-year old woman was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital suffering from serious injuries and a fracture of two ribs, caused by the alleged assault by three of her neighbours.

The incident was at Worli B. D. D Chawls. It appears that three men all of a sudden entered their neighbour's room and assaulted Amappa, his wife, and his sixty-year old mother

Ismail Malbari, one of the accused, was arrested on Friday last. He was remanded till January 23 at the Dadar Court to-day.

Gowardhandas Tokersey and Walibai Fulchand, who stood charged for offering a minor girl for immoral purposes, were sentenced, on Monday, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, and to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 respectively.

STAMPEDE AT DURBAR

Inspector Trampled Upon By Crowd

Inspector M. B. Sait, of the Byculla police station, was injured in the terrible rush at Hasana Bag, Mazagaon, where the Durbar in honour of the Aga Khan's Golden Jubilee was being held, on Sunday morning.

The Inspector, along with other officers of the police station, was on duty at the main entrance to the Bag. Outside the gate a large crowd had gathered from an early hour in the morning, seeking entrance into the shamiana, which was already overcrowded.

About 8-30 am., one of the volunteers on duty at the gate opened the door from inside to let in some women. Immediately there was a terrible rush, and hundreds of people swept through the gate, breaking through the police cordon. In the rush several persons, including women and children, fell down and were trampled upon.

Seeing a child on the ground, Inspector Sait ran forward to save it, when he himself tripped over and fell. Within a short time several people trod over him.

The police rescued an old woman, two children and a volunteer who were trampled upon by the crowd.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SALE OF MOTOR CAR

High Court Dismisses Taxi-Driver's Suit

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Syed Abdul Hafiz Shahbuddin, a taxi-driver, claiming Rs. 3,173 from the Auto Supply Co., and another in respect of alleged wrongful detention and sale of his motor car.

The plaintiff who used to ply cars for hire arranged to purchase a car for Rs. 3,500, from Messrs. Kandawalla and Co., As he could not pay the balance of the purchase money, it was arranged that the first defendants should pay it and recover it by instalments from the plaintiff, who entered into a hire purchase agreement with the first defendant. Later the plaintiff was prosecuted for failing to renew his license and, while he was in jail, the first defendants sold away his car to recover the amounts due to them. This led to the present suit.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment, his lordship observed that on the evidence the plaintiff was the owner of the car, but as he failed to pay the instalments to the first defendant the latter, under the agreement were entitled to take possession of the car and recover the amount due.

Accordingly his lordship dismissed the suit with costs as against the first defendants, but passed a decree for Rs. 1,100 in favour of the second defendant who counter-claimed for the amount as being a loan advanced by him to the plaintiff.

Mr. Yogacharya Vithaldas gave a public demonstration of his wonderful yogic feats in the Narsingdas Hall, Drug, which included swallowing a 32 feet, long cloth and then purifying the whole abdomen therewith; 'neti kriya' —cleaning the nasal passage with a string passed through the nasal and vocal passage.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

CAMPS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN JAPAN

The Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs has recently established a scheme of camps for men engaged on unemployment relief works. The object is to give the unemployed the instruction they require, particularly with a view to occupational re-training.

Expenditure on the scheme in 1936 will amount to 3,570,000 yen. About 90,000 unemployed workers without means, drawn from the six largest cities of Japan, will be engaged on the relief works for at least six months and housed in the camps. Arrangements have been made for 60 teachers to supervise camp life and instruct the men. The authorities will do their best to provide men leaving the camps with employment corresponding to their newly acquired abilities; and special steps will be taken to encourage them to emigrate.

IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA!

Wages Against Which British Miners Are Protesting

In view of the decisive ballot vote in favour of a general Strike of Miners in England to enforce the claim for an advance of 2s. per Shift for adults and 1s. per Shift for youths, the following figures published by the "New Leader," London, will give the reader a correct idea as to the true State of affairs in the mining industry in England.

MINERS' WAGES.

	Per Hour.
Durham	9½d.
Northumberland	10½d.
Somerset	9 3/8d.
South Wales	1s. 0½d.

These figures are of particular interest to Indians. The British workers are rightly demanding higher wages. Do they know, one wonders, that an Indian miner does not get after an 8-hour day's work as much as they are now entitled to receive for one hour's work.

SAPRU COMMITTEE REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Comprehensive Survey Of The Problem, Its Causes And Remedies

EDUCATION MUST BE REORGANIZED

The U. P. Government was the first to have attempted an investigation of the problem of Unemployment among the educated classes and for this purpose, had appointed a Committee with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as its Chairman to report their findings and suggestions.

The Sapru Committee has, after a year's labour, now submitted its report. And whatever other limitations the report may have, it has dealt with the matter in an exhaustive and comprehensive manner. There is little hope of even these modest suggestions being given effect to by the U. P. Government, but they will, no doubt, serve a useful purpose in directing public attention to one of the most important problems that face the country to-day.

We reproduce below some interesting extracts from a summary of the Report.

STATISTICS NECESSARY

Unemployment statistics, relating to educated young men, should be maintained by Government, the Universities, the Education Department, and other Departments and Local Boards.

Unemployment amongst Civil Engineers has increased since the stoppage of recruitment to the Buildings and Roads Branch and has become much more acute since the stoppage of recruitment in the Irrigation Branch consequent on the financial depression since 1931.

Some arrangements should be made for affording opportunities to Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students for receiving practical training. For instance while placing Government orders with firms it may be stipulated that subject to other terms and prices being the same, preference will be given to firms that will afford facilities for practical training of Indian engineers recommended by Government.

MINING AND METALLURGY

The students trained at the Engineering College, Benares, have, hitherto, generally, been successful in securing employment somewhere or other in India.

There is scope, both in British India and in the Indian States, particularly in those where there are mines, for the employment of men, trained in Mining and Metallurgy, but unfortunately, young men belonging to the United Provinces have hitherto been slow in availing themselves of the educational facilities offered by that University.

It is necessary that some well-thought-out system for imparting such practical training to civil, mechanical and electrical engineers should be provided, and this may necessitate some consultation with, and co-operation on the part of some departments of the Government, factories and big industries, in these provinces, and possibly outside. The preparation of such a scheme should be left to experts. Steps may also be taken to prepare a scheme to complete the practical side of the education of mechanical and electrical engineers so that they be fit for immediate employment by the Government and industrial concerns.

MEDICAL PROFESSION

There is a considerable amount of unemployment prevailing in the medical profession in these provinces due to the tendency of the medical practitioners to congregate in big towns and cities where the remuneration is higher than in the rural areas though precise figures are not available.

The system if medical relief in hospitals, maintained by Government or district boards or municipal boards, requires re-organisation and the strengthening of the staffs employed.

It is necessary that medical men should be persuaded to settle down in rural areas in larger numbers and for this purpose, it is necessary to subsidise them on a more generous scale than has hitherto been done.

Investigation should be made into the efficacy of the indigenous drugs according to the modern methods, and after the recognition of such medicines by the medical profession and their standardisation, industries for the manufacture of such and other drugs should be started, and, if necessary, subsidised at the initial stages. If this is done, it should provide employment for a sufficiently large number of qualified medical men.

There is room for the complaint that the system under which a single man is appointed to treat patients, for all sorts of diseases, cannot be treated as a very modern or an up-to-date system. The attachment of private practitioners to hospitals, maintained by Government or local boards, should be encouraged so as to give the private practitioners a chance of becoming more efficient.

PUBLIC HEALTH

This Department can provide scope for the employment of a fairly large number of educated men.

Posts of assistant superintendents of vaccination, which have, hitherto, been given to men who are not even Matriculates, should in future be given to men who possess some medical or scientific knowledge.

The number of medical officers employed in municipalities admits of an increase, and such municipalities as have not got medical officers of health of their own should be asked to employ qualified men.

New schemes of sanitary improvement, both in the towns and the villages, should be taken in hand, and qualified medical men, possessing some diploma or degree in Public Health, should be employed by district boards.

That more adequate provision should be made for medical inspection and treatment of school-going children in the province and for that purpose the strength of the medical staff should be increased.

If the district boards have not got sufficient funds to employ qualified medical officers, they should be helped, as far as possible, by Government with financial assistance, unless, by a re-arrangement of their budget, or by fresh taxation specially for this purpose. It is possible for the district boards to find the necessary funds.

LEGAL PROFESSION AND EDUCATION

The legal profession in these provinces, is far too crowded, with the consequence that there is a great deal of unemployment in it. It is, and ought to be, a very honourable profession; but it has lost a great deal of prestige and position in these provinces, and, unless some measures are taken to reorganise the profession, we are afraid that, in a few years' time, the conditions of the profession will be even worse.

Lawyers practising in these provinces should be divided, at their option, into two classes, viz.:—

(a) those, who will restrict themselves, exclusively, to the proper function of a Counsel, that is to say, who will appear, in Courts of Law, to examine witnesses, to argue cases, and to do all other work which properly falls within the province of a counsel;

(b) those, who will apply themselves, exclusively, to the drafting of legal documents, and doing all such other acts, as may be necessary for the completion of a legal transaction, or the progress of a law suit or a legal proceeding in a Court of Law. In their case, partnerships should not only be allowed but encouraged.

A member of one class should not be allowed to encroach upon the province of the other, though it should be open to a member, who merely "acts", to consult a person performing the function of a counsel.

Arrangements should be made, by the universities and the Bar Councils, for giving training, to law students at the various universities in conveyancing drafting and pleadings.

Legislation should be passed, in order to guard against the evils resulting from the employment of unqualified draftsman, and also to protect trained lawyers doing the work of draftsmanship. It is necessary that there should be some legislation, providing that no petition or application by a litigant, which he intends to present to a court of law, shall be drawn up for him, by anyone, except a qualified lawyer; and further, that a compulsory registrable document shall not be received for registration by the Registration Department, unless on the face of it, it bears the certificate of a qualified lawyer that it has been drafted by him on instructions received from the executant, an exception being provided in the case of a testamentary document, which a person writes in his own hand, or where such a document is written for him and at his instance by any person other than a qualified lawyer, under circumstances in which it could not be written or drawn up by a qualified lawyer or draftsman.

While a student may attend the chambers of a practising lawyer during the course of his studies, or even after taking his law degree, if that is considered to be necessary, the old rule which required, in the case of a vakil, that he should have put in some years of practice in a district court, before he applied for permission to practise at the High Court, should be restored.

A senior bar should be created and there should be the institution of King's Counsel which prevails not only in Self-Governing Dominions, but also in some of the Crown colonies, provided, of course, that those who shall accept the higher status shall also accept all the obligations, which are accepted by King's Counsel in England.

LEGAL EDUCATION

The subject of legal education at the universities must receive greater attention that it has hitherto done, provision being made for adequate instruction in subjects which have hitherto not received due attention.

A Counsel of Legal education should be created consisting of the representatives of:—

(i) the teachers of law and Civics;

(ii) some eminent lawyers whose function must be to promote higher legal education;

(iii) some Judges.

The course of study for a Law degree should not be of less than three years.

There must be liaison established between the Faculty of Law and the Bar Council, and the work of teaching should be divided between the two.

A large number of teachers, more adequately paid than they are at present, should be employed for legal education.

Concerted action must be taken, by all the universities in these provinces.

If the lengthening of the course of study should affect the candidates for judicial service adversely, in respect of the age qualification the rules should accordingly be changed.

OTHER PROFESSIONS.

There is great need for creating and developing some new professions, so as to provide new careers for our young men.

Apart from such professions as Pharmacy and Dentistry, professions such as Accountancy, Architecture, Librarianship, Insurance work, Secretarial work, and Journalism, can be, and should be created in these provinces. Instructions in Accountancy and insurance work and secretarial work should be provided for by the universities, along with, or in addition to, the course prescribed for the B. Com. Examination. They should institute separate diplomas in all these subjects. Possibly, some of the subjects could be taught, at an earlier stage, in the secondary schools or the Intermediate Colleges.

The universities should arrange for a course of instruction in Journalism and Librarianship and should institute diplomas in these subjects.

The very meagre instruction in Architecture now given at Roorkee should be expanded into a separate Diploma class in Architecture, branching off from the main Civil Engineeering class after the first year, because the subject of Architecture has considerable kinship with the subject of Civil Engineering for which the Roorkee College is the best institution in this country.

OVER-WORKED SERVICES

There are certain departments, which are admittedly overworked, and there are certain others, such as the United Provinces Service of Engineers, class (ii), Irrigation, Hydro-electric Branch, which are waiting for development.

There are other departments, such as Public Health, which are said to be overworked and there are certain other departments like Medical, in which recruitment, though, not wholly stopped, has been restricted, Apart from the fact that such restriction has caused an unemployment, it has also affected the efficiency of these departments.

A considerable amount of unemployment must be attributed to the retrenchment, of about 2,000 to 3,000 employees, in the Settlement Department.

It is impossible to make any definite recommendation as to the restoration of posts in certain departments, or the number of new posts to be added, as this is a matter for separate departmental inquiries; but

(a) Government should take in hand, either directly or through small departmental committees, the question of restoration of posts, which have been retrenched, or the addition of such posts as may be necessary, having regard to the nature of work in each department, and the arrears that there may be in it. Probably, such restoration could not take place, all at once, but there must be a graduated scheme of restoration, and plans for such development should be prepared by the departments concerned.

(b) Except in regard to those appointments, for which university education is necessary or useful, Government must prescribe their own standards for subordinate services and recruit new men, either

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1)

Shop Workers' Union On Mr. Bakhale's Bill

Fixing Of Hours Of Work And Provision Of Holidays Would Be A Great Relief

The Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Shop-workes' Union have addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

In continuance of our letter we have to-day to make a further statement of our opinion regarding the well-discussed shop-assistants' bill of Mr. Bakhale.

The chief principle of the bill is to provide a necessary rest to the people working in the shops in the presidency. This principle is welcomed even by the opponents (which are very few) of the bill. In our opinion the bill is a very helpful measure as a 'first step' towards the well-being of the society. It is beneficial even to the whole Indian Mercantile Community.

FIXED HOURS

The fixing of closing time and a weekly half holiday will be a great relief to the shop assistants as well as the shop keepers themselves. This 'closing order' is approved by a large number of shop-keepers and merchants. We, therefore, request that the operation of 'closing order' be applied immediately and urgently after the passage of the bill. The operation of closing time order will not require a staff of trained inspectors: only a few inspectors will be sufficient whose duty it would be to see that the doors of the shops are closed at least within 30 minutes after the ordered time i. e. 8 P. M.

Our further suggestion regarding the 'late day' and the 'half holiday' is that these be decidedly Saturday and Sunday respectively and no other day as stated in the bill. The half holiday should commence at 12 noon and not 1-30 P. M. and should be observed by keeping the shops closed and not by relieving different employees on different days. The observance of a 'public holiday' should not at all come in the way of Sunday half holiday.

WON'T AFFECT BUSINESS

As some of the members of our Union are themselves 'self-working' shop-owners they know the actual trading time and, therefore, we are able to say that 'early closing of the shops will not in any way affect the business as it is argued by the opponents of this welcome measure. Early closing will regulate the trades hours only, because the shop owners and workers even to-day (while there is no act) remain totally 'unemployed' after 8-30 P. M. Business after 8-30 P. M. is very negligible. More than 95 per cent of the trade is covered before 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)

EXPLOITATION MUST STOP

The evil of over-work and exploitation exists on a very great scale in the hotels, restaurants, and eating-houses and so these places should be watched with more vigilance than any other ordinary shop. Most of the children are employed by these hotels many of which not only starve them by providing with stuffless foods but are exposing them to the risk of turning out, burglars, scoundrels, loafers and vagabonds by a constant touch of evil company.

FIX 'OPENING TIME' ALSO

Our further suggestion is to fix up 'opening time' as the 'closing' one. No restaurant or eating-house should be opened before 6 A. M. (S. T.) and no ordinary shop be opened before 8 A. M. (S. T.) The definition of 'shops' should include wholesale trades, pedhis and godowns also. Better if it be termed as 'Shops and Trades Time Controlling Act' and be applied to the Cotton Market, Bullion Exchange and all the other markets whether speculating or trading.

Finally we earnestly hope the Government will pay due attention to our representation and will do its utmost on behalf of the shop-assistants by relieving them of these long-standing grievances. Our strongest argument stands on the ground that 'reduced trading time will in no way reduce the business.'

Challenged from place to place in Nagpur in the early hours of Sunday morning, a person reported to be a Sikh or a Pathan, made good his escape leaving a box containing Rs. 500 cash and property worth over Rs. 2,500 and some gold medals belonging to the Karlekar Circus. The Manager of the Circus came down from Calcutta and identified the articles.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC GAMES

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

The event of the greatest importance to the Olympic Games of this Presidency took place in Bombay last week. I heartily congratulate the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and its chief indefatigable worker, S. K. Mukerji on successful termination of the meeting on Sunday last. I really feel sorry that a serious illness in my family should have prevented my attendance at the Cooperage on those days and deprived me of the pleasure of watching those delightful performances which the boys and girls gave in the various events arranged for them. I hope I shall have better luck next time.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MEET.

To all accounts the Olympic Games held last week were the most successful ever held in this city. From the point of the number of entrants, it has broken all records hip and thigh. Men and women, boys and girls vied with one another to make the event a most successful one. The results are, therefore, exceedingly encouraging, especially from the sporting point of view. No less than four all-India records were smashed and six new records for Bombay were established. This clearly shows that the athletes of Bombay with proper encouragement and guidance will be able to out rival their confreres in other provinces at no distant date.

SWAMY'S CROWNING.

To C.S.A. Swamy of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps and J. Jameson of the Bombay University go the highest credit for the best performances in the Games. Swamy proved to be the long distance runner without a peer in the whole group. He carried the first rank in the Marathon, the ten thousand metres, the fifteen hundred metres flat race and the fifteen hundred metres steeplechase, besides standing second in the five thousand metres. The measure of his success was further enhanced by the fact that he was responsible for knocking down three records for all-India in the above events. I cordially congratulate him on being crowned with the laurel wreath of victory.

JAMESON EXCELLED IN FIELD EVENTS.

Jameson put on an equally attractive record in the field events for which he deserves to be highly complimented. In the High Jump, the 110 metres High, Hurdles, Pole Vault, Broad Jump and Hop, step and Jump, he vanquished all the other competitors in fine style. P. Sweeny of the Customs and Lieut. Gibbs-Kennett of the Durhams outshown in two events each. The former won the 100 and 200 metres Run, setting up a new record for Bombay and all-India in the second event while the latter secured the top positions in Throwing the Discus and Putting the shot. The Nasik Trotters recorded new timings for the 400 metres Shuttle Relay and 1600 metres Medley Relay.

MISSES SHORE AND MASERYK OUTSHINE.

Among the women, Miss B. C. Shore excelled in three events, namely, 100 metres Run, and Running High and Broad Jumps. In the latter events she wiped out the all-India records in a surprisingly easy manner. Miss N. Maseryk of the St. George's Hospital was seen topping in three events and standing second in two others, Putting the Shot, and Throwing the Discus and the Javelin being her winning titles. As might be expected, Miss P. Vajifdar won the 1500 metres Cycle Race in a comfortable manner. To all of them and the others who made a creditable show I offer my hearty congratulations.

PUBLIC SUP[illegible] VERY POOR.

Besides th[illegible] there were several other [illegible] such as cycling, wrestli[illegible] weight-lifting, Volley Ball and Basket Ball Tournaments. In all these the winners shaped themselves exceedingly well. I am thoroughly convinced there is plenty of good material in this Presidency and which with proper training, coaching and trial, could be depended upon to reach the highest standard in the athletic world. The Public of Bombay have done very little so far to encourage athletics in this part of the country, whatever the athletes have achieved are absolutely due to their own efforts and enterprise. In no civilized country of the world such a discouraging state of affairs exists.

AN APPEAL TO SPORTSMEN.

I am told that the attendance at the Cooperage on all the days, except on the Final day, was extremely poor. Therefore the exchequer of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association has suffered considerably. People who are interested in sports generally do not realise what a tremendous job it is for those who shoulder the burden of organising games of such vast proportions. In addition if they have to worry about the financial commitments, it would be very difficult to run such meetings. Then there is the greater responsibility of sending the promising athletes to the All-India Olympics and giving them perfect coaching and training. Without monetary help from the public, the B. P. O. A. can not be expected to perform their duties satisfactorily. I earnestly hope that all public-spirited sportsmen will come forward to the aid of the Association in a most liberal manner.

Olympic Flag Hauled Down

Impressive Ceremony Witnessed By Large Assembly

A scene which will long be remembered by those present on Sunday at the Cooperage, marked the closing of the Second Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games. It created a great impression on the large assembly. The Olympic Flag with the five linked rings, symbolizing the five continents, was hauled down by Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, to the strains of "The Last Post", sounded by the buglers of the Durham Light Infantry.

The youth of the presidency who had participated in the festival this year, demonstrated unmistakably that the Olympic idea is taking root and the principles of sportsmanship for which it stands, are accepted far and wide.

Many Records Broken.

For several records to be broken in spite of the fact that the games have been held here only for two years, is something which we can be proud of. India has promising material and the day is not far distant when we shall challenge other nations on equal terms.

Sunday's programme was notable for the smashing of six old Bombay records and the setting up of four new All-India ones.

Two athletes who rose above the commonplace were C. S.A. Swami and J. Jameson. The former proved beyond doubt that he is our best long distance performer and the latter that he stands out by himself in field events. Another athlete who is debarred from representing this country by reason of birth qualification, but is a champion all the same, was Lt. Gibbs—Kennett of the Durham Light Infantry. In throwing the discus and putting the shot, he impressed as a stylist and performed with great merit.

Chief Justice's Address.

Sir John Beaumont in his closing address paid a tribute to the organisers of the games and congratulated the athletes on their brilliant achievements He added that the cold weather in Bombay which is notorious for its vagaries, was not conducive to the setting up of world records. He firmly believed that the Olympic games helped to build character and what was most important they promoted good fellowship. The old Roman saying "mens sana in corpore sano" was the aim of athletics and he hoped that in years to come the Presidency would possess a band of athletes which would carry aloft the banner of this great city with credit.

Lady Beaumont distributed the medallions and certificates to the successful competitors and after three hearty cheers for Sir John and Lady Beaumont, the proceedings came to a close.

At 8-30 p.m. about eighty people attended the Olympic Banquet held at Green's. The menu provided was excellent and the guests departed after spending a very enjoyable time.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

The following were the results of the final day:—

200 Metres Low Hurdles: 1 G. Jones, (G. I. P. Railway). 2 L. Romer, (G. I. P. Railway). Time 28 4-5 seconds.

Running High Jump: 1 J. Jameson, (Bombay University). 2 R. D. Moolchand, (Grant Medical College). Height 5ft. 7½ inches.

100 Metres Run: 1 P. Sweeny (Customs). 2 F. C. Woodcock, (Bombay Telephones). Time 11 2-5 seconds.

110 Metres High Hurdles: 1 J. Jameson. (Bombay University). 2 A. G. Game. Time 16 3-5 seconds.

Throwing the Discus: 1 Lt. Gibbs,-Kennett, (Durhams). 2 H. S. Lynn, (Customs). Distance 103 feet, 8 1/4 inches.

Pole Vault: 1 J. Jameson, (Bombay University). 2 W. P. Shanta, (Veterinary College). Height 9 ft. 11 1/2 inches.

200 Metres Run: 1 P. Sweeeny, (Customs). 2 I. Jooma. Time 23 1-5 seconds. This is a new Bombay record.

Putting the Shot: 1 Lieut. Gibbs-Kennett, (Durhams). 2 T. Scott. (City Police). Distance 37 feet 8 1/2 inches. This is a new Bombay record.

400 Metres Run: 1 I. Jooma. 2 B. J. Gardner. Time 55 2-5 seconds.

Throwing the Javelin: 1 N. Priestley. (City Police). 2 T. Scott, (City Police). Distance 140 feet 4 inches.

Broad Jump: 1 J. Jameson, (Bombay University). 2 W. P. Shanta, (Veterinary College). Distance 21 feet 5 inches. This is a new Bombay record.

1,500 Metres Run: 1 C. S. A. Swami, (R. I. A. S. C.), 2 T. V. R. Rao, (Mysore Gymkhana). Time 4 mins. 28 2-5 seconds. This is a new Bombay record.

Hop, Step and Jump: 1 J. Jameson. (Bombay University). 2 A. E. Game. Distance 41 feet 1 inch.

1,500 Metres Steeplechase: C. S. A. Swami, (R. I. A. S. C.), 2 S. D'Souza, (St. Sebastian High School). Time 4 mins. 41 4-5 seconds.

400 Metres Shuttle Relay: 1 Nasik Trotters. Time 47 2-5 seconds. A new Bombay record.

3,000 Metres Cycle Race: 1 R. K. Bastani, (Sassanian Wheelers), 2 J. Guard, (Malcolm Cyling Club).

1,600 Metres Medley Relay: 1 Nasik Trotters. 2 Bombay Telephone Coy. Time 3 mins. 53 4-5 seconds. This is a new Bombay record.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS

The following are the results of events held on Saturday:

Women's Events.

83 Metres Hurdles: 1, Miss S. Kelly (Jacob Sassoon High School). 2 Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital). Time 16 1/5 seconds.

50 Metres Run:—I. Miss F. Menashy (Jacob Sassoon High School). 2. Miss P. Thomas (Unattached). Time: 7 1/5 seconds.

Putting the Shot (8 lbs. 12 ozs.):—I. Miss N. Maseyk, (St. George's Hospital), 2. Miss B. C. Shore. Distance 21 feet 6 3/4 inches.

100 Metres Run:—I. Miss B. C. Shore (Unattached). 2. Miss F. Menashy (Jacob Sassoon High School). Time: 13 4/5.

Throwing the discus:—1. Miss N. Maseyk, (St. George's Hospital). 2. Miss M. Craggs (St. George's Hospital). Distance 60 ft. 0 1/2 inch.

Running High jump:—1. Miss B. C. Shore (Unattached), 2. Miss M. Craggs. Height 4ft. 5 1/2 inches, a new Indian record.

Throwing the Javelin:—1. Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital), 2. Miss. M. Craggs (St. George's Hospital) Distance 63 feet, 5 1/2 inches.

1,500 Metres Cycle Race:—1. Miss. P. Vajifdar. 2. Miss. B. Thakkar. Time: 4 mins., 32 seconds.

Running Broad Jump:—1. Miss B. C. Shore, 2. Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital). Distance 13 feet, 8 1/4 inches.

400 Metres Shuttle Relay:—I. Jacob Sassoon High Scool. Time: 1 min. 2 1/5 seconds.

Men's Events.

800 Metres.—1. R Davis (Unattached) 2. R. N. Uchil (Unattached). Time: 2 mins. 9 seconds.

Penthalon:—G. Jones (G.I.P. Rly.). 2. T. V. R. Rao (Mysore Hindu Gym.) Jones 7 points Rao 8 pts. Jones won the Broad Jump with 18ft. 8 3/4 inches, 200 metres in 25 secs. Discus 88ft. 4in. Rao won Javelin 101 ft. 7in., 1,500 metres in 4 mins. 53 secs.

3,000 Metres Cycle Race Heats:—Heat 1. B. Malcolm 5 mins. 22 seconds. Heat 2 A. K. Bastani 5 mins. 33 2/5 seconds. Heat 3 R. K. Bastani 5 mins. 32 seconds. Heat 4 J. B. Guard 6 mins. 20 4/5 cesonds. Heat 5 K. Haldankar, 6 mins. 57 seconds.

LORD BRABOURNE VISITS *Talim's Art Studio*

Bombay, Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited Mr. B. V. Talim's studio this morning. They were shown round the studio by Mr. Talim and Capt. Gladstone Solomon, the Director of the School of Arts. Both His Excellency and Lady Brabourne were delighted with the work and skill of Mr. Talim. His Excellency liked particularly the speaking likeness of Justice Beaumont and the beautiful characterisation of the late Justice Mulla. He admired also "the Fakir with the Cigarette" an original composition of great virility, the terra-cotta coloured statue of "the woman with the water-pot" was another of the exhibits admired by their Excellencies, as also the "Snake Charmer" exhibited at Wembley.

The low relief in Bronze of "Shivaji" was also highly spoken of by their Excellencies and they were delighted to notice the amazing likeness which Mr. Talim had secured in the bust of Lord Reading prepared by Mr. Talim.

Their Excellencies were greatly pleased and expressed their delight at the replica, perhaps the first copy of the "Trimurthy" at the Elephanta, which Mr. Talim had prepared as a souvenir present to them.

Their Excellencies spent the better part of half an hour in the Studio closely examining the works of Mr. Talim.

Amongst those present to receive their Excellencies were: Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Talim, Captain Gladstone Solomon, Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, and Miss Madri Desai.

Sapru Committee Report On Unemployment

(Continued From Page 3)

through competitive examination, or by selection, according to the needs of each department.

(c) In regard to the subordinate services, which attract by far the largest number of young men, the age-limit for entrance should be reduced. This will prevent a great deal of wastage at the universities, by enabling young men, after the completion of their secondary school education, to enter life, without the necesssity of possessing university degrees.

(d) The Public Service Commission, which has been recommended under the new constitution for the provinces, should be created at an early date, and in future, the conduct of competitive examinations, and generally, the recruitment of candidates for such appointments, should be placed in the hands of the Public Service Commission.

(e) There must be a Local Self-Government service created, appointments, which are at the present moment made by municipal and district boards, and in regard to which there is very unhealthy canvassing, should, in future, be filled up out of a waiting list of candidates, maintained by the Ministry of Local Self-Government. When a board, municipal or district, desires to fill up a certain appointment, it must apply to the Ministry concerned and the Ministry concerned may, in the case of each appointment, suggest three names, out of which the board may select any. Rules and regulations with regard to such service, emoluments, security of tenure promotions, etc., should be framed, and in the event of dismissal, a member of such service should have a right of appeal to the Ministry of Self-Government, or to the Public Service Commission.

(f) The rules, regarding the age of retirement, should be rigorously enforced, and with a view to give a fair chance to young men, no extension should be granted, to any public servant, after he has completed the 55th year of his age.

(g) Men, who have retired from Government service, should not be employed by local bodies, if and when young men possessing the necessary qualifications are available for such appointments.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

C. S. Swami, the winner of the Marathon in the Olympic Games is crowned by Lady Beaumont on Sunday at the Cooperage.

17 PERSONS KILLED IN TERRIBLE TORNADO.

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

While the entire Northern half of the United States is suffering from Arctic weather, deep snow caused many deaths in New York and elsewhere from exposure to blizzards. Georgia, Alabama and Florida are devastated by tornado which killed 17 and injured 40 persons. The wind was of such velocity that a baby was carried half-a-mile, dashed against a tree and was killed.

The District Council, Amraoti, has suspended Mr. S. G. Patil, B.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Council. He is undergoing trial for alleged bribery in two criminal cases.

WELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN At The Karnatak Sangh, Bombay

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Shriman Hulgur Krishnacharya, the Durbar Musician of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, gave a wonderful display of his masterly skill on "Kinnari," a specially devised instrument of his own, on Saturday, the 18th instant in the C. K. P. Hall, Dadar. Commencing the programme with Sitar, Shriman Hulgur, played on it for nearly an hour. He then took up his "Kinnari" and the very first few notes evoked spontaneous admiration from the whole gathering. Up to the present time people had read about "Kinnari" only in Mythological and fiction books, and it was given to Shriman Hulgur to devise this wonderful instrument after a careful study of the Hindu Music Shastras for over a period of five years. The music from this "Kinnari" lifts one into the world of the "Gandharvas," and it is no wonder that H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, who is a connoisseur of music, should have extended patronage to him. Shriman Hulgur attended the recent Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda and was honoured by H. H. the Maharaja with a handsome gift. After the conclusion of the programme on Saturday last, Shriman Hulgur was presented with a gold medal by the Karnatak Sangh in appreciation of his talents.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

Budget Session Will Begin On February 17

The next session of the Bombay Legislative Council shall commence at the Council Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 17th February, 1936.

CENTRAL AIR AND NAVAL SCHOOLS 'Varsity Board To Consider Question

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The establishment of a Central Nautical School for nautical and aero-nautical instruction in India, effective co-ordination between universities and industrial concerns and reservation of at least one day in the month for exhibition of health and educational films to students-these are a few among the matters of first rate importance that will engage the attention of the Inter-University Board of India when they meet at Delhi by the end of this month.

In order to effect a closer contact between the University and the colleges and schools the Board will discuss the desirability of University teachers delivering popular public lectures in this institution in their own subjects preferably in vernacular. The services of college professors might also be utilised for lectures in schools.

The Board will further consider the desirability of addressing the Government of India and urging upon them the immediate necessity of securing for Indian students definite number of seats without premium in the different industrial concerns of the various countries from which supplies are purchased by India, by making suitable conditions at the time of giving contracts.—United Press.

NEW ZEALAND TEST ENDS IN DRAW

WELLINGTON, Jan. 20.

The second unofficial test between England and New Zealand which began on January 17 ended in a draw. New Zealand declared their second innings closed at 229 for 3 wickets (Kerr 105 (not out) Vivian 96.

The M.C.C. in their second innings had made 130 for 7 wickets at the close.—Reuter.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

LA CONCORDE

The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., of Paris

ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE, THE APPOINTMENT OF

Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee & Co.

Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

As their Managing Agents For Transacting:—

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES

Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 25, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 17, 1305
Hightide: 8-53; 22-55
Lowtide: 4.06, 15-35
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 26m.

Municipal Corporation at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Seventeenth annual general meeting and conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Convocation Hall, 4-15 p.m.

Opening of Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's work by Lady Brabourne, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade road, 5-20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

Conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Convocation Hall, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter Meeting, Hospital Day.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. open to public.

St. John Ambulance Association; All-India ambulance competitions. Prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, Cooperage, 4 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, will give in Gujerati a discourse on the following subject:—"Release of a soul from the physical and astral bodies at the time of death in the light of Elm-e-Kshnum and modern spiritualism."

B.E.S.T. AND CO'S EARNINGS

Following are the B.E.S.T. and Co.'s gross receipts for 1935.

Electric Supply Rs. 8,59,747.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) Rs. 6,34,038.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council Annual Conference will commence its Sessions at the University Convocation Hall, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Later on the same day an Exhibition and Sale of Women's Work will be held by the B.P.W.C. Lady Brabourne will open the Exhibition.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

The "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

"LENIN DAY"

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party will observe Lenin Day to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at a public meeting to be held on the Chaupatty Sands in co-operation with the B. P. T. U. C. and the Bekari Kamkari Sangh. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside and Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, Miss Maniben Kara, and Messrs S. B. Mahadeshwar and D. S. Vaidya will address the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Peter Ibbetson". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Sweet Surrender." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Kid Millions." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30

IMPERIAL—"Dr. Madhurika". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45

SUPER—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Sisters under the Skin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan" Time as usual.

PLAZA—"Cleopatra." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at the Arya Samaj Mandir (Masjid Bunder Road) on "Re-Birth"

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

There will be a religious discourse on "Hindu Religion and its Dharma" to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Samaj Hall by Sjt. K. P. Ramakrishna Sastrigal.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held at the Congress House to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on (Thursday) the 23rd instant.

PRAYERS FOR KING

The Trustees of the Fort and Byculla Jewish Synagogues have arranged for special prayers to-day at 5-30 p.m. for the recovery of His Majesty the King Emperor.

PARSEE PANCHAYAT.

A public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat of Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadiaji Atash Bahram at Dhobi Talao to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of His Majesty the King George.

GIRGAUM D.C.C.

An ordinary meeting of the managing Council of the G. D. C. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Committee's office.

JAIN SWAYAMSEVAK MANDAL

The fifteenth annual gathering of the above mandal will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, Corner. The students of the Jain Vyayamshala will perform different varieties of Physical Feats. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

WELL-KNOWN COMPANY HONOURED

Horlick's Malted Milk Company Limited announce that they have been honoured by His Majesty the King Emperor with a Royal Warrant of appointment. Horlick's Malted Milk has been famous in India for over half a century as a diet for infants and invalids. It was provided to His Majesty's Forces during the Great War and has played a conspicuous part in many famous expeditions and record-breaking achievements.

Horlick's Malted Milk Company Limited is one of the few great English private companies still owned and directed by members of the founding family.

THE CAPITOL

EDDIE CANTOR REVIVALS!

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY!

"KID MILLIONS"

CANTOR on a camel! And the camel of a canter!

WEDNESDAY to FRIDAY:

'ROMAN SCANDALS'

Rome burns—and How! When Eddie fiddles around!

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CARL LAEMMLE presents

5 NEW SONGS—Plenty of girls and comedy!

THE TOP MUSICAL SHOW OF THE TOWN NOW RUNNING FOR

THIRD WEEK!

Central

CINEMA

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG,

CHARNI RD., OFF QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

'Phone 27787

Great Champion Of Indian Freedom

Corporation Adjourns As Mark Of Respect To "Com. Sak's" Memory

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Shapoorji Saklatwala by the Municipal Corporation on Monday who fought ceaselessly for India's freedom in England at a great personal sacrifice. The Mayor too paid his tribute to Mr. Saklatwala whose sudden death had shocked the whole country.

The Corporation adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

MAYORAL TRIBUTE.

At the outset Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor referring to the sad death of Mr. Saklatwala said they had all heard with pain and regret the very sad death of their great Indian patriot Mr. Shapoorji Sak atwala and he was sure the news shocked the whole country because only a few days ago they had the pleasure to read his articles in newspapers to which he was a regular contributor. Although in politics many differed from him, no one could deny the great and meritorious services he had rendered to the country. Although he was an exile for 30 years, he did not forget his motherland and always fought hard for her freedom abroad. He was the most fearless and sincere Patriotic champion of India and it is in the fitness of things that they adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory.

CHAMPION OF INDIAN FREEDOM.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved that. "The Corporation have learnt with great regret the sad news of the sudden death in England on Thursday the 16th instant of Mr. Shapoorji Dorabji Saklatwala who was the third Indian to enter the British Parliament, and who according to the best of his lights championed the cause of India's freedom both in and outside parliament and by whose death the country has lost a courageous and public spirited son. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day."

Mr. Jamnadas said those who came in personal contact with Mr. Saklatwala would bear him out that he was one of the most distinguished sons of India. He felt for the down-trodden from the bottom of his heart. There were many who differed from his politics, but no one could differ regarding his sterling patriotism and unimpeachable integrity, who lived and died for his motherland.

HIS INDEPENDENCE AND COURAGE.

Sir J B. Boman Behram seconded and Dr. S. P. Mehta supported the proposition. Dr. Mehta spoke of Mr. Saklatwala's independence and courage in his school and college life.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas further supporting the proposition said Mr. Sak atwala's heart always throbbed for the suffering of the poor..

Mr. R. F. Munshi, Mr. A. Soares and Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle also spoke praising the sacrifice Mr. Saklatwala made for his motherland.

The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (Tuesday).

DR. CARVALHO IN BOMBAY

Portrait Artist Of International Fame

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

Dr. Arturo De Carvalho, an artist of international fame, has arrived in Bombay. Dr. Carvalho arrived in Bombay.

S. INDIAN SOULPTURES.

In an exclusive interview to the "United Press" Dr. Carvalho stated that during his tour of three months in India he was impressed with fine sculptures in stone and some of the bronzes he had seen in temples of South India and added.

"In Seringpatam I made a detailed study of all the panels of sculpture and in Madura temples I got a special permission of the Trustees of the temple to make the special pictures of some of India's famous sculptures.

"At Tanjore I was shown the most beautiful Tanjore temple and in my opinion it is amongst the finest in South India, if not the finest. I was also impressed by the rare pictures in the Sanskrit Library at Tanjore."

Dr. Carvalho added further:—

"I shall be going to the famous Ajanta and Ellora caves and make photographs in natural colours. I will take all these pictures to be exhibited in London, Paris and New York International Exhibitions."

When asked to give his impression of Indian Art, Dr. Carvalho said:—

"On the whole, of the Indian Art many of ancient sculptures have similarity to the Sung dynasty and Tung dynasty. The Indian paintings are not so beautiful in flow of lines as the Chinese of Ming and the later dynasty. For that reason I am interested to see the pictures of Ajanta cave."—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Marek Weber and his Orchestra (H.M.V.) 2-0 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club (if available). 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Marathi Ballad Songs. 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. In and Around Bombay. 7-30 p.m. Mandolin Solos. By V. Y. Chowdhari. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. By Shankarrao Mohite. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "Corns and the Motorist." by S. D. Vimadalal. 10-0 p.m. Antxer Lobo And His Hawaiian Guitar. 10-20 p.m. "The Yeoman of the Guards." 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Leslie Bridgewater Harp Quintet.* 8-00 p.m. Talk: Imperial Affairs." H. V. Hudson. 8-15 p.m. Dance Music.† 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor Ernest W. Goss. Dorothy Helmrich (Australian contralto). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Pianoforte Recital.† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Dr. Hardiker In Bombay

Dr. N. S. Hardiker will arrive in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) by the Poona Mail at 11-40 a.m. "en route" to Lucknow.

ART EXHIBITION AT THE TOWN HALL

Award Of Medals And Prizes

The following is the list of prizes awarded in the different sections:

The Society's gold medal for the best work in the exhibition was awarded to Rasiklal Parikh, a special silver medal for oil colour painting was awarded to Miss Angelo Trindade; another special silver medal for sculptor to Mr. D. B. Jog, and a third special silver medal for photography to Mr. J. N. Unvala. Bronze medals for water colour paintaings were awarded to Mr. N. R. Sardesai and Mrs. M. L. Danban, and for oil colour paintings to Mr. V. A. Mali, Mr. S. Mukerji and Miss Vimal Bhajwaz. Mr. V. Muljimal was awarded a bronze medal for photography.

The Governor of Bombay's prize of Rs. 250 for the best work in water colours was divided between Messrs. N. S. Bendre and Rasiklal Parikh. The late Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prize of Rs. 125 for the best work in any class other than that to which the Governor's prize is allotted was awarded to Mr. N. A. Dere.

OIL PAINTING

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's prize No. 1 of Rs. 100 to Mr. S. D. Chavda; "The Times of India" prize of Rs. 100 to Mr. V. G. Kulkarni; Mr. K. Mc. I. Kemp's prize of Rs. 75 to Mr. S. M. Pithawala; Sir Jamshed B. Kanga's prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. P. B. Gadre and Dr. S. R. Moolgaokar's prize of Rs. 50 to Mrs. Molly Burnett.

WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS

(European style).—The late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Topiwala Memorial prize of Rs. 100 was divided between Mr. M. K. Parandekar and Capt. F. C. W. Fosebury; Dr. D. A. D'Monte's prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. S. D. Chavda; The Hon. Sir Robert Bell's prize of Rs. 50 to V. G. Nageshkar; Mr. G. Wiles' prize of Rs. 50 to Mrs. C. S. Foster, (Indian styles) H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's prize No. 2 of Rs. 100 was awarded to Mr. Markand Bhatt; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's prize of Rs. 50 to Mrs. Cumi Dallas, Mr. Adi K. Sett's prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. Manishi Dey, the President's prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. I. C. Parekh. (Black and White, Pastels, Etchings, Aquatints, Mezzotints, Designs, etc). The N. M. Wadia Charities' prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. V. S. Gurjar; the late Prof. O. V. Muller Memorial prize of Rs. 50 was divided between Miss Freny Shroff and Mrs. Mary Oldfield; the Chief of Ichalkaranji's prize of Rs. 40 to Mr. Roop Krishna.

SCULPTURE

The late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topivala Memorial prize of Rs. 100 was awarded to Mr. N. G. Pansare; Mr. Justice Blackwell's prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. Silloo Virjee; Sir Dossabhai Bhiwandiwalla's prize of Rs. 51 to Miss Madri Desai; the proprietors Bombay Stationary Mart prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. G. B. Bandivdekar.

COMMERCIAL ART

H. E. the Governor's prize of Rs. 50 to Mrs. A. H. Burnett; Mr. Adi K. Sett's prize No. 2 of Rs. 25 to Mrs. A. H. Burnett.

The late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topivala Memorial prize of Rs. 50 to Mr. A. L. Syed; Messrs. Wellingdon and Ward's prize No. 1 of Rs. 50 to Mr. J. N. Unwala.

Mr. R. Achrekar's prize for a figure composition by an Indian lady in any medium of Rs. 50 to Miss B. N. Motivala.

TRUNK MURDER CASE

Jury Returns Verdict Of Death From Strangulation

BOMBAY: Monday.

There was considerable excitement at the Coroner's Court today, at the resumed hearing of the sensational "Trunk Murder Case," involving the death of Kanayalal Amritlal Shah, a diamond broker, on the 22nd December last.

At the resumed inquest to-day, a verdict of "murder" against Ratilal was returned by the Jury.

At the hearing to-day, Ibrahim Raj Mohomed stated in his evidence that he was a victoria driver and resided at Arab Gully. Witness identified both the suspects in Court to-day.

Witness stated that on the 22nd of December last at about 8 p.m. he was driving his victoria along Abdul Rahman Street towards Pydhownie. The suspect Shantilal, who was standing at the entrance of a building at Abdul Rahman Street, asked witness to stop his victoria. Then a porter deposited a trunk, and a leather bag in the front seat of the victoria and Shantilal then got into the victoria, and ordered the driver to go to the Victoria Terminus Station. There Ratilal got off at the 3rd class booking office and questioned some porters as to when a train would leave for Poona. Ratilal then got into the victoria and were driven to the Empire Building, near Hornby Road.

At the shop of a hat-dealer, both the suspects purchased felthats.

Changed to Taxi.

Again they were driven towards Ballard Pier, and finally returned to the Victoria Terminus and ordered witness to stop the Victoria at a taxi cab stand near the St. George's Hospital. At the stand, both the suspects conveyed the trunk and leather bag into a taxi. When the trunk was tied on to the luggage carrier of the taxi. Witness was then paid off. Later, hearing of the murder, witness made his statement to the Princess Street Police.

Mahmud Ali Maqsud ali the driver of taxi No. 861 stated that on the day of the incident at about 10 p.m. Ratilal came up to him and inquired the fare to Juhu. Witness told him it would be Rs. 8. It was finally settled for Rs. 6.

At Bandra, Ratilal told witness that he had some old account books and some papers in the trunk which he wanted to throw into a well. Witness replied that there were no wells at Juhu, but there was one at Ghodbunder.

Thrown Into Well.

Arrived at Ghodbunder witness stopped his taxi near a well and the trunk was removed. Ratilal then borrowed a rope from witness, and attempted to lower the trunk into the well. The rope however broke, and the trunk dropped into the well. Ratilal then returned into the taxi and witness noticed that he was trembling all over.

On the way back, at about 12-30 p. m. they passed the Mahim Creek, where Ratilal threw the leather case into the creak.

Ratilal then asked to be driven to Bhendi Bazar. When the taxi arrived at the Byculla Bridge, it is alleged that Ratilal thanked witness saying that "I am highly indebted to you, you have been of great help to me". This remark aroused witness's suspicions and he drove on and stopped in front of the Pydhonie Police Station.

The meter registered Rs. 27 but Ratilal offered witness Rs. 15 stating that he would give him the balance the next day.

Witness then asked Ratilal to accompany him upstairs to his office on order to leave his name and address.

Witness then related to the Sub-Inspector the strange behaviour of the two suspects, and the depositing of the trunk in the well. Sub-Inspector Inamdar then questioned Ratilal as to the contents of the case, and recorded his statements.

A verdict of "death from strangulation was returned" the jury were of the opinion that the act of strangulation was committed by Ratilal, and recommended his prosecution on a charge of murder.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Police Prosecutor appeared on behalf of the Police. Mr. A. R. Gadkari with Mr. S. K. Ambedkar defended the suspects.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Toll Of 1936

In the first fifteen days of the New Year Bombay city has had the misfortune of losing three illustrious men in the late Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Ardeshir P. Godrej and Shapurji Saklatwala. Each one of them was vitally connected with Bombay and it was somewhat tragic that both F. E. Dinshaw and Shapurji Saklatwala should have been victims of heart failure. Just as there is no one who can successfully replace "F. E." there is hardly an Indian who can step into the breach left by the sudden demise of Shapurji Saklatwala. Shapurji Saklatwala in the realm of politics was one of the pillars of strength to the cause of Indian emancipation and such a dynamic personality is hard to replace. He belonged to a generation of giants who had both the courage of conviction and the strength of will to live upto them. Ardeshir Godrej, by his industry and perseverence, had built up a reputation for Indian soaps and steel safes and it is not frequently that such men, who give the lie direct to the propagandist stories of Indian inferiority, are found in this country. It is unfortunate that the year 1936 should bring with it, these calamities.

Still They Come

The Bombay Municipality is now out to tax shoe-blacks, cobblers, street barbers and others who hawk about the streets and have asked the Municipal Solicitors to suggest an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly. Section 313 A of Municipal Act provides that without a license from the Municipal Commissioner no person shall hawk or expose for sale in any public place or in any public street any article whatsoever whether it be for human consumption or not. Under the provision of Section 313 A it is now considered necessary to issue licenses to such persons as shoeblacks, cobblers, barbers and petition writers, who are found to be at every nook and corner. The Municipal Solicitors, who were consulted in the matter, have added Section 313 B penalising the aforesaid traders from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 for breach of the Section.

A. I. LEAGUE FOR FILM CENSORSHIP

First Plenary Session Will Meet At Lucknow During Congress Week

Mr. B. Nigam writes:—

Under the auspices of The Immediate Social Reforms Conference, the first plenary session of The All-India League for Film Cencorship will meet at Lucknow during the Congress week.

Pandit Krisnnakant Malaviya M. L. A., will preside.

LATE SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA

Erstwhile Secretary's Condolence

The following message of condolence was cabled out to the late Com. Saklatwala's family by Mr. Mukund Desai who one time officiated as his personal secretary.

"Whole India shocked at the news of the sudden death of Shapurji Saklatvala. He will be deeply mourned by downtrodden people all the world over who are deprived of his dynamic force. I have personally lost in him a politica Guru and a trusted friend. Accept condolence in sad bereavement.

"E" WARD BYE-ELECTION

Deorukhkar's Appeal

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar writes:—

I am contesting in the bye-Election in "E" Ward for the seat in the Bombay Corporation, rendered vacant by death of Mr. S. K. Pupala. The election will take place on Feburary 4.

I hope both voters of "E" Ward will vote for me. My symbol is "Railway Engine".

Chagla's Lecture On New Constitution Of India

The 2nd lecture on the new Constitution organised by the Student Y. M. C. A. will be delivered, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. by Mr. M. C. Chagla, in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Girgaon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received perpetnal wall calendar from the New Asiatic Life Insurance Company of Delhi and also another perpetnas calendar from Messrs Little's Oriental Balm.

PATHE

THE FINEST THEATRE 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

EXHIBITION & SALE OF WOMEN'S WORK

UNIVERSITY SOUTH WING, FORT.

22nd to 24th January, 1936

3 to 7 p.m.

UNIQUE COLLECTION of Oriental and Occidental Embroidery, Cutch Work, Leather Work, Hosiery, Knitting, Indian-made Silks and Satins, Hand-spun and Hand-woven cloth, Plain Sewing Work, Cookery Exhibits, Printed Sarees, etc.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1936

WORK AHEAD

Those who expected an early split among Congress Socialists or between them and other Congressmen will find much food for thought in the proceedings of the Second All-India Congress Socialist Conference held at Meerut on Sunday. All the resolutions of the conference were passed either unanimously or almost unanimously, which shows the exemplary solidarity and discipline in the Congress Socialist Party. As for any difference of views between the Party and most other Congressmen, these are more of degree than of principle and will continue to be so as long as all Congressmen adhere to the creed of complete independence to be attained by peaceful and legitimate means. If Socialism is understood in its widest but thoroughly legitimate sense of a system of thought which seeks equitable distribution of wealth and power among the people, an identity of interests between the classes and the "masses," the Congress is already a Socialist body, having acquired its first clear socialistic bent when it gave prominence to khaddar and put the Charkha on the National Flag as a symbol of the identity of interests mentioned above, and Gandhiji himself is a Prince of Socialists, founder of a new school of socialism. The Karachi resolution on fundamental rights embodies several principles now espoused by the C. S. Party and the manual labour clause in the Congress constitution, however, unworkable, further emphasizes the identity of interests between the toilers and the leisured class. Indeed it is the Socialistic trend in the Congress that explains the influence in it of the C. S. Party, though small in numbers. In these circumstances it is hardly likely that there can be any unbridgeable differences between the Congress Socialists and other Congressmen.

Question Of Offices

It is quite natural for the C. S. Party to seek to convert the Congress to its own views. At present it is most anxious to persuade the Congress not to accept any office in working the new Constitution. The Party will do well to realise that there are many non-Socialist Congressmen who are also against acceptance of office. Even those who favour acceptance in special circumstances have not, —speaking generally,—the intention of taking the Congress away into what are called the futile methods of constitutionalism. They, too, want to wreck the Constitution when they can. But the problem before them is what should be the various means suited to varying situations and leading to the same end. And they honestly believe that acceptance of office in favourable circumstances is not necessarily incompatible with the end in view any more than going into the Councils is. Moreover, they believe with Socialists in a Council programme based on the immediate economic demands of peasants and workers, such as reduction in taxes, reduction in working hours in factories, a minimum wage, and the like. And the problem before them is whether these reforms are better achieved by their accepting ministerships or controlling ministers from other parties. They would not be dogmatic in answering such questions. It will be best for each party to appreciate the standpoint of the other. In any case it should be clearly understood that all Congress parties should loyally accept the final decision of the Lucknow session of the Congress on this question.

Wanted Work

Some of the best features of the C. S. Party are that it believes more in work in the country than in the Councils and that it lays the greatest emphasis on the organisation of the peasants. Now, these have also been the features of the recent policy of the Congress. And the hope of the country is that the Socialists and other Congressmen should not be content with mere paper programmes of work in the country but should earnestly carry them out into practice. As for the methods of work in the country, particularly in the villages, where organized work is most needed, those that have been suggested by the Congress and actually adopted by many Congress workers under Gandhiji's lead have at least the merit of being clear and practicable. If any body of Socialists thinks that the Congress programme of rural work is not dynamic enough, it is plainly its duty to demonstrate by example that some other programme is more effective and dynamic. When that is done non-Socialist Congressmen will most readily consent to extend the scope of the Congress programme of work in the villages. And that will be no small contribution of the C. S. Party to the policy of the Congress.

Britain, League And Sanctions

We wish we could believe all that Captain Eden had to say in his speech at Lamington, explaining the foreign policy of Great Britain. Aggression, he is reported to have said, ought not to be allowed to succeed and he further declared: "As a member of the League we are bound to be opposed to any violation of the Covenant to which we have put our name." These are admirable sentiments but unless they are translated into action and pursued to their logical conclusion they cannot have any practical value. And not only does the recent part played by Britain at Geneva merit little commendation but in this very speech the British Foreign Minister indulged in certain statements which take away much of its force. To describe what little the League has done to stop the Italian aggression in Abyssinia as "a long step forward" may be a pardonable, if unwarranted, exaggeration. But the suggestion that "they must look bevond the immediate conflict," read along with previous utterances by British and other diplomats, betrays an attempt to camouflage the main issue, which is Italy's cruel aggression in an independent country without just provocation. Nor can we ignore the obvious implication in the last part of the statement that "the members of the League acting together should be so strong and united that they would be able to bring home to any aggressor, now or in the future, that peaceful negotiation was not merely the best, but the only successful way for removing discontent." We have heard so much about "a settlement agreeable to the League, Abyssinia and Italy"—in other words, the police, the house-holder and the burglar—that the term "peaceful negotiation" has come to have an ominous ring. If Mr. Eden, too, is to follow the policy of "peaceful settlement of the Abyssinian problem in a manner that may be acceptable to all the three parties," concerned, he will be very soon following the footsteps of Sir Samuel Hoare. The paths of European diplomacy are slippery. Mr. Eden had better be cautious.

Added significance to Mr. Eden's speech is lent by cables from Geneva where the League Committee is at present discussing the situation as regards sanctions. One of these states:

"The general feeling is that the oil sanctions decision will depend on Britain's attitude. If Britain does not take the lead nobody will. Many in Geneva are inclined to believe that Italy is already very near the end of her tether and it might not be politic to precipitate the inevitable crisis by the adoption of oil sanctions."

The report, reflecting as it undoubtedly does, the wavering attitude of the Powers represented at Geneva, raises two important questions—Is an embargo on oil necessary and likely to be efficacious and should Britain take the lead in the matter? As regards the pros and cons of an oil embargo, there are conflicting opinions. Some people are of the opinion that Italy has enough supply of oil stored up to last for a long time, thus nullifying the effect of any embargo that may be enforced now, while others hold that even now it is not too late to place an embargo on oil exports to Italy. And it is not difficult to see that while much precious time has been lost an immediate refusal to supply oil to Italy will have decisive effect on the war situation in Abyssinia. The highly mechanized army of the Fascists is dependant to such an extent on oil that it would be rendered ineffective within a short time notwithstanding the huge supply already stored up by Italy. Mussolini's repeated threat that he would regard oil embargo as a military sanction should alone prove how desperately he needs oil. And if the League Powers are truly anxious to stop the Italian aggression there are no two alternatives before them. As the Geneva cable points out, the League power expect a lead from Britain. But Britain, while always conscious of her paramount world position and her large imperial obligations, is seldom ready to assume leadership where international obligations have to be discharged and no imperial gains expected. Mr. Eden's remark that "there can be no collective system in which the full burden is borne by one or two" was significant and it is not likely that Britain will give the lead in the matter of oil sanctions. Her shirking of this duty, however, will be an eloquent commentary on the much-advertised professions and claims of British politicians.

BAKHLE BILL & AHMEDABAD

Sickening Exploitation Of Shop Assistants

(By Amritlal M. Gandhi, B.A., LLB.)

VI

In my second article on the same subject, I discussed at length the actual conditions of the employees working in various cloth markets and grocery bazars and showed very clearly that nearly 7500 souls were tolling from day tonight like slaves. Some are working within the four walls of the shop, often in the dark and dingy interior, resembling the barracks in the jail. They bring out and put in the bundles of goods, get up and down for a number of times, nay they have to stand for hours together. Ledger-writers' work is more severe. With bent head, fixed eyes and rapt attention, they are shuffling the heaps of account-books. From early morning till late at night, they are seen with pen, paper and ink, as if deaf to all around. They work and work till hands are tired, back is paining, head is ailing and eyes are failing. Natural air and light are denied to them; recreation is rare, the word 'joy' not found in their dictionary. I cannot understand why these heavily burdened creatures are not included in Bakhle Bill!

Cotton and Share Markets.

I will next point out the conditions of the Gumastas engaged in cotton and share markets. The Gumastas have to attend the shops from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. However, 75 per cent. of them are getting pay under Rs. 25 a month. Though markets are closed on Sunday, the shop-assistants have to attend and work as usual. Merchants will not feel much inconvenience if they allow the gumastas a real holiday on Sunday and close business at night.

Gold and Silver Markets.

Here are two types of shops, some dealing in bars while others dealing in ornaments. The former works from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. But in the latter the shop-asssistants have to attend from 8 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. At Ratanpole, Manek Chowk and Ghee Kanta, where most of these shops are situated, nearly 300 gumastas are working. As most of them have to work inside the shop for the whole day, constant sitting in the same spot engenders pernicious diseases in them. Gumastas get no holiday in a year; they are not promoted for years together. 85 per cent. of them are paid less than Rs. 25 per month. Children under twelve are in good number. In 1925, the shop-assistants formed a union in opposition to the merchant's Mahajan, who refused to give lana (presents) to their gumastas and the Mahajan was compelled to deliver presents to their gumastas. The Union lasted for four years and with the break of Merchants' Mahajan it also evaporated. In 1932, in a local paper, a gumasta, of this bazar published an article describing the innumerable hardships wherein he says "Our hearts are scorching amidst the glittering gold".

Chemists and Druggists

Nearly 200 gumastas are being maintained by this bazar, chiefly centred at Three Gates. Shop-assistants have to attend the shops from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m. or even later For four days in a month, they have to attend night duties. There exists a Chemist's Mahajan but is not working activly. It prescribes 10 holidays in a year but even on these days, the employees have to work. Most of the merchants are educated and understand the necessity of rest and leisure. But they complain that as their neighbours keep their shops open very late, they are bound to do the same, whether there may be customers or not. The public will be glad to note that all the merchants of this Bazar have appreciated the underlying idea of the Bakhle Bill and have signed in favour of it. This shows

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The Naval Conference has had, after all, to be broken, by the withdrawal of Japan. Not all the highly sophisticated explanations and annotations by the Japanese Delegation could do away with the feeling that Japan is responsible for preventing an agreement for the limitation of the Naval Armaments of the world. One can, of course, understand the argument from the Japanese side, as much as from the side of the fanatic Pacifist. Agreements of this kind are never intended to be instruments of ensuring and maintaining permanent peace; they are effective, at most, in limiting national expenditure on such obviously wasteful and anti-social objects as warlike preparations. For a country situated as Japan, and with the ambitions Japan unquestionably entertains, the position of a permanent, definite inferiority is fraught with its own danger, which the Japanese Delegation has endeavoured to dispel, by demanding an aggregate equality. But the British Empire, naturally, could not concede that equality, and still retain a decided superiority in guarding the far-flung Empire, and keeping open the world-wide trade routes, on which the very existence of the dominant partner in the Empire depends. And the United States had the same objections to an agreed equality in the aggregate,—even though America is not an Imperial power in the sense that the British Empire may be claimed to be. But America has also to consider her responsibilities in the Pacific, and also her trade and capital investments in China and the Far East. If Japan is allowed to build naval armaments without limit, the United States may sense a danger, which, in the world as it is arranged to-day, there would be no hope of avoiding without a corresponding preparation in the United States, and all other countries which may have reason to consider Japan as a potential enemy.

New Race For Armaments

Even Russia and Germany have been invited to join in the new race for armaments, which no amount of disclaimers on behalf of Japan would make the world disbelieve, in. Because Japan has resumed her freedom to build to the maximum of her capacity, it does not follow that she would in reality have an unquestioned superiority over all the or any, of the principal naval Powers of the world. Financial resources alone might place an effective limit, which Japan is at present unwilling to recognise but which, in a race of exhaustion all present indications say Japan would be unable to maintain. Even Britain is not financially strong enough to maintain a race of armaments with America; and so, the step taken by the Eastern Empire appears very much as a suicidal venture,—the more so as long as she maintains very strained relations, and generally suspicious policy. For, by such a policy, she alienates and aggravates not only America, but also Russia. And so the three major Naval Powers of the world, interested in the Pacific, would be naturally allied against Japan, whatever may be their past associations, so long as the Land of the Rising Sun continues to challenge, the world sentiment, and compels an Armament race.

The rest of the Powers still continuing in Conference have, however, not yet come to any substantial agreement. In the nature of the case, they cannot arrive at the same kind of agreement for a joint limitation, as they did in 1922 and 1930. It is possible they may fix percentages or ratios "inter se"; and even come to some agreement regarding the categories of fighting units, their size and armaments, their use and operations. But none of these possibilities would prevent a most fatal race for armaments, nor, perhaps, even a major conflict, if the trends of present international developments continue in the same direction.

Disheartening Prospect

This is a most disheartening prospect. The world seems to be drifting towards another world conflict; and our machinery for preventing it is either unformed, or obsolete and ineffective. The Italio-Abyssinian dispute is but the symbol of the inadequacy of the League of Nations to ensure world peace. A most sinister development, fraught with the utmost danger, is the campaign in the German Press for the return of German colonies, confiscated by the Allied Powers at the end of the World War. General Goebbels says they can do without butter, but not without guns, in Germany; and France naturally takes alarm at such vapourings from such quarters. France has, moreover, the right to say, now, that she was right in all her alarms about Germany's preparations for another war, about three or four years ago; and though her apprehensions about military preparations in the demilitarised Rhineland may be unfounded, for the moment, the experience she has, and the intense inferiority complex she suffers from 'vis-a-vis' Germany in such matters, may lead her to provoke an outburst that she herself may not want.

Return Of German Colonies?

Then there are rumours of Anglo-German negotiations about the return of German colonies, which France would resent, if carried on behind her back or without her knowledge, even more deeply than she has resented the Naval Agreement of Britain with Germany last June. Britain may, or may not, be willing to return the German colonies; but once the Colonies question is even tabled, the seed of dispute becomes undoubted. Britain has a crow to pluck with France because of the latter's understanding since January 1935 with Italy which is responsible for the lukewarm support of France in the British attitude towards Italy; and perhaps Britain has also not entirely appreciated the French financial policy, which persists in maintaining the gold value of the depreciated franc, in spite of the best British precedent in regard to national insolvency, as is implicated in the unilateral abandonment of the Gold Standard in 1931. On the other hand, France is coming to a daily closer agreement with Russia,—itself a good 'causus belli' to Germany; and Germany has chosen to be alarmed by Britain's agreement with France about co-operation between the two Powers in the event of an attack by Italy in the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, or on the borders of Egypt and Lybia. In spite of all assurances that this is only an 'ad hoc' agreement, for a particular occasion, Germany chooses to be apprehensive of its possible extension to her own frontiers, or her own aggression in the matter of the Colonies.

Danger To Peace

Here is a pretty kettle of fish. The world Peace seems to hang by a hair; and at any moment, the hair might snap,—or in any direction. The only security lies in the unsettled state internally of the potential antagonists. France, certainly, is in no condition, just for the moment, and for four months more, to embark on

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

GERMANY WANTS COLONIES

Since the outbreak of the Italian aggression in Abyssinia it has again and again been pointed out that one of the worst dangers in the League Powers dealing leniently with Mussolini would be to encourage other strong Powers also to perpetrate similar acts of unwarranted aggression on weak and defenceless countries. And just as the League's refusal to help China against Japanese imperialism can be said to have encouraged Italy to invade Abyssinia, the League Powers' lukewarm and ineffective policy in the present instance has been responsible for the revival of Germany's old imperialist aims. For several weeks past the German Press has been asserting Germany's colonial claims and, as Reuter reports, "now comes the suggestion of the transference to Germany of Portugal's African Colonies." Evidently Portugal is considered too weak to resist a vigorous German advance and, with the knowledge of the inefficacy of League machinery as evidenced in the Italo-Abyssinian war, it is not surprising to find the Imperialist lust reasserting itself in Germany.

HEADING FOR A WAR

Just as Mussolini had confronted Britain with the Three Power Pact for the spoliation of Abyssinia, the Germans have discovered an old Anglo-German treaty for the partition of Portuguese Colonies in Central Africa. Whatever may be the eventual result of the manifestation of the old Imperialist spirit in Germany, the resurrection of this treaty is an effective commentary on Britain's foreign policy. Dr. Goebbels addressing 20,000 Nazis has now publicly demanded the return of Colonies lost as a result of the Great War. He said: "We are a poor nation with no Colonies and no raw materials. We must demand our Colonies back." Not content with the mere expression of the demand, Dr. Goebbels plainly hinted that Germany was arming herself with the object, among others, of winning back her Colonies by force, if need be. "We can do without butter but not without guns. Some say the League of Nations will preserve the peace of the world but I prefer to rely on guns." No hint could be plainer. Europe is heading for a war.

CASTE CHARITIES.

In declaring open the Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas in Bombay on Sunday Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai made an earnest appeal to donors to forget particular castes and creeds while making charities and to include all communities as beneficiaries. If that was not possible, he suggested, the charities should be for Hindus of all castes and not for one particular caste or sub-caste. Extreme narrowing down of the scope of a charity takes away much of the very virtue of chasity. And doing so on communal lines tends to create a clannishness among the persons benefited by such charities. That is hardly a result desired by truly charitable persons. The essence of charity is that it should go to those whose need is greatest irrespective of caste or creed. Philanthropists who prize social and national reform should give serious consideration to Mr. Desai's appeal.

THE OTHER SIDE.

It is easy to make too much of the fact that the State of Gondal does not at all tax its subjects. It must be noted, however, that there is land assessment in the State and it will not do to ignore the levy as rent and not tax. Secondly, the huge investments, from the interest on which the cost of administration is largely met, are for the most part unearned wealth, produced by the toilers of the State, who, however, have not been fortunate enough to get an equitable share of the wealth they produced. It should also be noted that 80 per cent of the people in the State are utterly illiterate. There will be more justice in giving the people more education and, generally, more of good government and also self-government, though that will mean taxing those who are rich enough to pay the taxes.

WHERE THERE IS NO JUSTICE.

Referring to a recent case in which the Privy Council re-affirmed the principle of publicity of judicial trials, the "Times of India" aptly quotes Hallam's view that open administration of justice is a necessary guarantee of civil liberty and the more emphatic principle of Bentham: "Where there is no publicity there is no justice." It follows that trials in jails, such as are not uncommon in India, are a negation of justice. It follows, too, that detention without any judicial trial at all, such as is very common now-a-days in Bengal, is open flouting of justice.

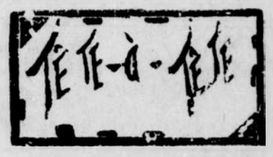
Matriculation Examination

The University Reform League sends us the following:

In order that the Matriculation examination should not be a gamble that it is at present by reason of the perfunctory nature of the examination of answer papers, the University Reform League has addressed a special communication to the University of Bombay, explaining that the maximum of 20 papers a day for each examiner was arrived at after consulting experienced examiners and also on the basis adopted by the Punjab University.

The League further states that common sense calculation points to the same proportion. A candidate on the average attempts five out of eight questions and an examiner would take at least three minutes to read the answer to a question, exercise his judgment and record the marks on the register, i.e. 15 minutes at least to finish one paper.

Examining papers is a tedious, brain-racking business, and ought never to be continued for more than five hours a day if it is to be done with adequate efficiency and proper judgment, and by this calculation the maximum is 20 papers a day. The League requests the Vice-Chancellor to verify this in his own presence and to adopt the reform immediately, the sole consideration being justice to the candidates. The examiners are for the candidates and not candidates for the examiners.



TEAM WORK AT GENEVA.
—Headline.

But no penalty for fouls!

* * * *

The Italian reply to the Swedish note of protest formally rejects the charge that the bombing of the ambulance was deliberate and declares that it was an unfortunate accident, the bombers having only a military objective.

The "unfortunate accident" perhaps lies in the Italians having their own notions of a military objective.

* * * *

The reply adds: "While deploring the occurrence we must observe that those who undertake service of this kind must face certain inevitable risks."

Doubly inevitable when Fascist are about their "civilizing" business.

* * * *

A glowing tribute was paid to the Indian Navy by Sir Humphrey Walwyn at a luncheon in London.

We hope the two trawlers and their crews are duly gratified.

* * * *

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas thinks public must do its best when Government cannot cope with the problem of primary education.

The public wouldn't mind at all, we hope, provided the Government part with some of the many millions got out of the public and extravagantly spent on Army and Public Services!

* * * *

Yellow rain, falling from a cloudless sky, is the fantastic phenomenon reported from Hyderabad State.

Not so fantastic, however, considering that the State's official colour is Yellow.

* * * *

Empty Building for India.
—Headline.

A new epithet for the new constitution? But it is more than that—it is haunted!

* * * *

The best solution of the problem of unemployment amongs educated classes in India, says a Doctor Qureshi, will be to secure group settlements in other countries.

What is more urgently needed, however, is a solution of the problems of racial discrimination already facing the Indian immigrants in other countries—particularly British colonies.

* * * *

Carnera the heavy-weight Italian boxer, has had to cancel several big fights as, under Italian laws of conscription, he must join the army and spend at least sixty days in Abyssinia.

If indications prove right he will be there to witness the big knock-out!

* * * *

Replying to an address presented to him a Gondal, Lord Willingdon expressed the wish to live in that tax-free State after relinquishing his official duties.

The Finance Member of the Government of India will do well to forget this harmless jovial tribute to Gondal when putting forth his claims for increased taxation in the next budget.

* * * *

A Muslim girl student from Lucknow appealed to the students of the Aligarh University to allow women to enter public life and public services. She was loudly cheered by the undergraduates who also voted in her favour.

But there is no truth in the report that the Aligarh University would open its portals to the fair sex. No, not after this speech!

* * * *

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF DIPLOMACY.
—Headline.

What is of much more importance and needs to be carefully watched, however, is its darker side.

* * * *

She: "If we are going to be married you must give up smoking and drinking, and your clubs."

He: "Yes."

"Now doesn't anything else suggest itself to you that you will give up of your own accord?

"Yes."

"What?"

"All idea of marrying you."

King's Condition Unchanged

Had Some Sleep During Night, Says Unofficial Report

LONDON, January 20.

There has been no official news from Sandringham since the 7-45 p. m. bulletin of yesterday, which reported that the condition of the King is unchanged.

But it is stated, unofficially, that the King had some rest and sleep during the night.

It is hoped that he has been able to maintain his strength.—Reuter.

UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT

There was an unexpected development late tonight when the Privy Council was summoned to meet at Sandringhamhouse to-day to appoint a Council of State empowered to act on behalf of the King during his illness.

The Home Secretary, Lord President of the Council Sir Maurice Hankey, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Kent, Lord Wigram, and Lord Dawson will attend the Council meeting which has been called.

The King's cognisance will be conducted by the King from the sickbed.

The Counsellors will assemble adjoining the sick room, as in the case of a similar council in 1928-29

It is probable that the Counsellors of State will include the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Premier Baldwin, and the Lord Chancellor.

It is understood the meeting of the Privy Council should not necessarily be regarded as an indication of any grave change, or that any such change is expected in the King's condition, but rather as meaning that the illness is likely to be prolonged.

Three doctors' are staying at Sandringham throughout the night. There will be no further bulletins to-night, but probably there will be one before noon.

King Sleeps Peacefully.

A bulletin was issued at 7-45 p.m. While the King slept peacefully in the afternoon, the Queen and the Princess Royal went out for a walk on the grounds. It was for the first time that the Queen left the house since the King's illness developed on Friday.

The Queen carried a walking stick, and earnestly talked to the Princess as they paced the gravel paths between snow-covered lawns. Both were heavily wrapped, and remained on the grounds for half an hour.—Reuter.

King Passes Disturbed Night

LONDON, Jan. 20. 9-19 a.m.

While there is no official statement so far to-day, it is understood that the King had a somewhat disturbed night.

PRAYERS FOR KING'S RECOVERY

LONDON, Jan. 19.

There is a constant stream of people entering Westminster Abbey and other churches to pray for the King's recovery.

The Prince of Wales, after giving Premier Baldwin the latest news, is returning to Sandringham where the Duke of Kent and the Archbishop of Canterbury have arrived, but the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester are not returning to Sandringham to-night.

KING PASSES QUIET DAY

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A bulletin issued in the evening states:

"His Majesty the King passed a quiet day. There is no change in His Majesty's condition."

The bulletin is signed by Sir Frederick Williams, Sir Stanley Hewett, and Lord Dawson of Penn. —Indian Allied News.

CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Jan. 20.

It was stated at Sandringham at seven o'clock this morning that His Majesty's condition was unchanged.—Indian Allied News.

POONA, Jan 19.

It is reported in local vernacular papers that three Hindus including two women embraced Islam yesterday.

NOT TOO HIGH HONOUR

"Times" Comments On Kipling's Burial In Poet's Corner

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The "Times" in an editorial on Mr. Rudyard Kipling says his burial in the Poets corner at Westminster Abbey is a high honour, but not too high an honour for one of the most influential personalities of his time, and a unique figure in English literature.

For nearly half a century, his name was a household word, and among thousands of men of action, not otherwise greatly devoted to literature, Mr. Kipling stood for literature itself.

As far as one man can Mr. Kipling took all experience, and all theory, into his survey, not passively storing, but actively exploiting them, and their constant exploitation caused his influence to radiate in other ways than through his books. It is this which creats at his death exceptional in the sense of regret and deprivation

CONSUMMATE STORY-TELLER.

A consummate story-teller, he gave to the nursery, and all who retain young hearts, a new and now permanent folklore. In respect of India Mr. Kipling ranks with Grimm and can never be ignoned as a revealer by this time to all Europe of that fascinating land.

Though from the sum total of Mr. Kipling's writings a few may drop out, it will be long before oblivion overtakes the best of them, if only because they were composed during a crucial period in the history of the race, and because no others of the same vitality can be put beside them.

KIPLING'S BURIAL

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling will be buried in the poet's corner at Westminster Abbey on Thursday. —Reuter.

M. MacDONALD INJURED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has been admitted into a nursing home with an injured eye as a result of an opponent's snowballing him while he was being carried shoulder-high by his supporters. His glasses were smashed, causing four abrasions on the cornea and severe bruising, but no permanent injury is likely.

Though Mr. MacDonald has intense pain, doctors are hardly able to restrain him from returning to the fray, but his sister is helping to keep him quiet for a few days, and has hidden away the Dominions Office documents.

"THREE JUBILEES IN INDIA"

British Press Tributes To Nizam, Gaekwar & Aga Khan

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Commenting on the three jubilee celebrations in Hyderabad, in Baroda and of the Aga Khan "The Times" says, they illustrate the varieties of race, character and achievement in high places which contribute to the strength and flexibility of the British Empire.

IN EAST AND WEST.

Referring to the Aga Khan the paper says it is given to few men to have personal popularity in both the orient and the occident comparable to that of this many-sides personality in whom the East and the West so happily blended.

The homage the Gaekwar of Baroda has received from his people day by day in the past fortnight is based on the recognition that in the best sense of a familiar Indian term, he has been their "ma bap" for nearly two generations. In the words of the King's message, he can look back with satisfaction upon 60 years of continued material and moral progress in the lives of his subjects.

25 YEARS PROGRESS.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has taken a like decision to that of the other two celebrants in ordaining that the funds raised should be devoted as far as possible not on pomp and ceremony alone, but for purposes of public benevolence and utility. The condition of Hyderabad to-day compared with 1911 when the Nizam succeeded provides a striking testimony to the progress achieved with the help of the Indian and British advisers. There is indeed in this triple occasion, everything to account for gratitude and good wishes it has evoked.

ENLIGHTENED PRINCE.

The "Daily Telegraph" commenting on the jubilees of Baroda and of the Aga Khan refers to Baroda as one of India's most enlightened princes and the Viceroy's deserved tribute to the high conditions of efficiency in which the administration of Baroda state stands.

Referring to the Aga Khan the paper says, he has bridged the gap between Europe and Asia as none before him has done. He is modern, practical but scrupulous in observing his religious and social duties. To his people he has been a great force in raising their conditions and their self-repect—Reuter.

Japanese Poet At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn), Jan 20.

Mr. Yone Noguchi arrived here yesterday evening.

TRIBUTE PAID TO INDIAN NAVY

Sir H. Walwyn Praises Officers And Men At London Gathering

LONDON, Jan. 10.

A glowing tribute was paid to the Indian Navy by Sir Humphrey Walwyn, who was a guest at a luncheon given jointly by six Empire societies. Over 280 guests, including representatives of the Dominion Governments, were present.

Sir Humphrey said that when he took over command, the Indian Navy was in a state of stagnation, and its tails were on the carpet. His object was to get its tail up.

Officers were recruited. When he wanted recruits for the Navy he went straight to the Punjab, for Punjabi Muslims made first-class men, though they had never seen the sea.

With the loyalty of the officers and the men recruited, the Navy was started, and schools, a gunnery and engineering were established. The officers and men proved "perfectly wonderful." Sir Humphrey described a review organised after the revived Navy had been in existence for two years. He quoted the query of one member of the party who asked, "Could we (the Indian Navy) have sunk the Nelson?" Another wanted to know how many battle cruisers would appear in the next budget!

On another occasion 20 of his "boys" came to him and complained that they had been recruited under false pretences. They had been told what fine fellows they were, how well they shot, but they wanted to know whether a war was coming. Sir Humphrey replied that at the first chance scrap he would put them in.

The speaker extolled the efforts of the women of India in encouraging recruiting for the Navy. They simply "pushed boys in," and when he wanted 600 boys, he had the choice of a thousand first-class lads.

RECORD SALE OF KHADI

Madras Exhibition Comes To A Close

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

The All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition opened on the 15th December under the auspices of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee concluded last night with the distribution of medals and certificates by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor of Madras, to the successful exhibitors and musicians who participated in the Exhibition.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., president of the Exhibition Committee, expressing gratitude to those who contributed to the success of the Exhibition said during the course of one month, 1,50,000 averaging five thousand per day, visited the Exhibition which he hoped would become an annual feature hereafter during the Christmas season. There were in all 110 stalls displaying a good variety of Swadeshi articles in addition to a dozen Khaddar stalls in the Central Block providing greatest attraction.

RECORD KHADI.

The total sales effected by these stalls, he said, amounted to well over Rs. 75,000 for the whole period, whereof the Khaddar sales alone went up to Rs. 49,000 and odd. So far as the financial side was concerned, Mr. Satyamurti assured the public that the Exhibition had left them well on the right side and he was content to leave it to the auditors to announce later the exact figure of net gain.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, the Mayor, congratulated the Exhibition Committee and the Tamil Nad Congress on the excellent way they conducted the big show which he said would go a long way to encourage Swadeshi and home-made goods. Side by side with political salvation, he said, there must also be economic advancement and exhibition of the like would do immense good to develop and foster the indigenous and ancient industries of this great country. He suggested along with annual exhibitions, they would do well to maintain a permanent museum in Madras of all Swadeshi goods produced in this country.

The function concluded with a dinner at night.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS AGAIN

M. Laval To Resign From Premiership?

(Indian Allied News)

PARIS, January 20.

The political crisis is fast developing. The Radical Party has chosen a new leader in place of M. Herriot and M. Laval has indicated that he has no intention of remaining in office.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Radical Party yesterday afternoon M. Daladier was elected Chairman in succession to M. Herriot who recently resigned. M. Daladier, a former Premier, is a bitter rival of M. Herriot. After his election. M. Marchandeau, a former Minister, resigned from the Party.

Speaking after his election, M. Daladier declared that he favoured a "Left-front" during the coming electoral campaign which would include both the Socialist and Communist Parties as well as the Radicals. This aspect of M. Daladier's policy is looked upon with suspicion by a number of his fellow Radicals. By way of implementing his policy, M. Daladier pledged himself to withdraw the weakest Radical candidates in the second ballots in the forthcoming elections in order to ensure an ultimate majority for the three parties of the "Left-Front".

Explaining the reasons leading to his resignation from the Cabinet, M. Herriot said that his resignation was due to disagreement with M. Laval's foreign policy.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the meeting passed resolutions expressing confidence in M. Daladier's leadership and thanking M. Herriot for his defence of peace and his opposition to Fascism. Resolutions were also passed declaring that M. Laval's policy, notably his foreign policy, was in direct contradiction to the views of the Radical Party and demanding unity of action on the part of the Party and discipline in the Parliamentary group.

When M. Laval, the Premier, was informed of M. Daladier's election as Radical Party Chairman and the fact that the resignation of the Radical member from the Cabinet was imminent, he declared that after the departure of the Radicals from the Government, he had no intention of remaining in office. He said that he would probably only stay in Geneva, for the meeting of the Council of the League, for two days but that if the resignations were immediate, his stay would be even shorter than two days.

LAVAL ANXIOUS TO MEET EDEN

May Not Take Active Part In League Council Meeting

GENEVA, Jan 19.

It is not likely that M. Laval will take a conspicuous part in the discussions of the Council in the next couple of days, which will not deal directly with the Italo-Abyssinian or other thorny questions.

The principal conversations will, however, take place in the background. M. Laval is anxious to meet Mr. Eden who is arriving here on Monday morning. Mr. Stanley Bruce will have his first experience as chairman of the Council.—Reuter

M.L.As. AND DEFENCE OF INDIA

Assembly First Ballot Result

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

In the first ballot held to-day to determine the priority of non-official resolutions to be discussed on February 4 in the Legislative Assembly, luck favoured Sir Mehrshan whose resolution urging for the establishment of a Committee of the Central Legislature to advise the Government in all matters connected with the defence of India, came out first in order.

Mr. Badiuzzaman's resolution demanding an uniform standard of administration throughout India including the so-called Excluded Areas, secured the second place. The same resolution was also ballotted in the name of Mr. Amar Rendra Chatterjee.

Dr. Thein Maung's resolution asking the Government not to extend the lease of the B. N. W. Railway and M. & S. M. Railway was the third in order.

Other resolutions ballotted are those by Sardar Mangal Singh, Dr. Bhagwan Das and Mr. Anugraha Narain Singh urging respectively a new constitution in place of the one as embodied in the Government of India Act, the levy of adequate import duties on broken rice from foreign countries and provision for culture-vocational education.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO SIR RAZA ALI'S MARRIAGE

Executive Members Of South African Indian Congress Resign

DURBAN, Jan. 20.

As a sequel to Sir Raza Ali's marriage, Messrs. V. S. C. Pather, President of the South African Indian Congress, Mr. J. W. Godfrey, Vice President, S. R. Naidoo, Vice Secretary, B. M. Patel, Treasurer, V. Lawrence, Sorabjee Rustomjee, and Ashwin Chondere, executive members, have all resigned.

They have issued a statement stating they sent a deputation at Johannesburg to interview Sir Raza, Ali, and to propose the postponement until his term as the Agent General, was over.

They complain that he had taken no steps, to obtain the Hindu point of view. Consequently they cannot co-operate conscientiously with the Agency of which Sir Raza Ali is in charge.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Wanted a Salaried ORGANISER for Bombay City and Suburbs. Only persons who are experienced in Life Assurance organisation and who can guarantee good business need apply. Box No. 2498, "Bombay Chronicle."

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(Established 38 Years).

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ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR D. J. MACPHERSON

Former Chief Collector Of Customs, Calcutta

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Sir Duncan James Macpherson died suddenly at his home in Hove on Saturday night.

The facts were reported to the Coroner.

Sir Duncan was the Chief Collector of Customs, Calcutta from 1899-1902 and Senior Member of Board of Revenue in Bengal in 1911.

POONA, Jan 19.

Mr. A. S. Naravane, a popular figure among collegians in Poona, was given a hearty send off by his colleagues and admirers on the eve of his departue for Dehra Dun, where he has been selected as a cadet for Indian Military Academy.

Rs. 25,000 FOR PUBLIC WORK

Wedding Gift By Nephew Of Seth Bajaj

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

A notable marriage was solemnised yesterday in the presence of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Purushotamdas Tandon, Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Satish Das-Gupta and a distinguished gathering of Congress leaders and public men when Panna Devi, daughter of Mr. Sitaram Sakseria was married to Prohlad Poddar, nephew of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

All expenses including feasts were discarded but Babu Rajendra Prasad, on behalf of Mr. Sitaram Sakseria, announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 for public work, specially for the education of women for which a Trust will be formed.—United Press.

OIL EMBARGO WOULD PARALYSE ITALY'S ARMY

Crown Prince Draws Gloomy Picture Of Consequences Of Proposed Sanction

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The French magazine "Chouch" has recently published an important communication from the Crown Prince of Italy to the King of Belguim about the gloomy outlook of Italy concerning the proposed oil sanction, in which he asserts that if the oil sanction is imposed the Italian army in Abyssinia will have no oil more than could suffice for two weeks, and consequently the army operations would compulsorily be handicapped and the forces forced to retreat, because of the impossibility of air operations which would mean wholesale paralysis.

Moreover there would be reduced transportation services and motor communications, a widely-felt insufficiency of provision and ammunitions which may cause dismay and dispair in the army, and there was every fear that if such a state of affairs occurred all unexpected things may be done by the army itself against their own country and its government.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

WE'RE THE ONLY STORE THAT SELLS BLACK ABBOT COSTUMES -- THEY'RE TOO GLOOMY FOR MOST PEOPLE
AND YOU SOLD THE LAST ONE TODAY?
YES, SIR - WE HAD THREE -- AND WE SOLD THEM ALL WITHIN THE LAST WEEK!
DESCRIBE THE LAST PURCHASER!
LYMAN ANDERSON
I'VE WRITTEN DOWN THE DISCRIPTION SIR!
GOOD! - WE'RE GRABBING THE FIRST TRAIN TO CHELFORD -- AND I THINK WE'LL FIND A MAN TO FIT THAT DISCRIPTION!

WARNING
AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

20 YEARS OF INDIGESTION RELIEVED AT ONCE.

Just imagine twenty years of painful Indigestion; 20 years of sleeplessness; of frequent sickness and semi-starvation.

Imagine the misery of it and imagine the relief of being completely cured by a short course of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Yet this is the actual experience of Mrs. S.....

Here is her own letter: "I would like to tell you of the wonderful relief I have felt since taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. For 20 years or more I have had Indigestion and pains round the heart. I never knew what it was to go to bed and sleep before the small hours of the morning and often had violent sickness. Now, thanks to your wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, I can sleep and eat foods which I never dared before. I feel a different woman altogether. I cannot be grateful enough for the benefit I have received from it."

Follow this lady's example, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

Jhal Falourees are lighter with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Transition To Provincial Autonomy

Sind And Orissa Will Have No Legislature Till India Act Comes Into Force

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Draft Orders-in-Council regarding the constitution of the new provinces of Sind and Orissa have been published, Sind, which now forms a part of Bombay and the areas to constitute Orissa are made separate provinces from April 1, 1936. These two will later receive the same measure of autonomy which the other provinces in India will get. But, till then, a temporary machinery has been created for legislative and administrative functions.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

Governors will be appointed for each province, and these Governors will be assisted by Advisory Councils of members in the case of Orissa and 25 in the case of Sind. The 20 members to be nominated in the case of Orissa will include three officials, and the 25 members in the case of Sind also will include three officials.

These Advisory Councils will not initiate any proposals, but will offer advice on matters which the Governor may refer to them.

NO LEGISLATURES.

The Governor will be deemed to be the Local Government without powers for legislation which will be done either by Acts of the Central Legislature or by regulations of the Governor-General-in-Council. The transitional Government will not inaugurate any new policy, but mainly engage to set up the administrative machinery. Therefore, there will be no Legislatures, but only Advisory Councils not exceeding 20 members in the case of Orissa and in the case of Sind, including three officials to be nominated by the Governor.

OFFICIAL BLOC.

One or more member of this Council can be appointed by the Governor on a salaried basis and will be probably non-official. Members of the Advisory Council, though officials, could also be so appointed. Non-official members in Madras. Bombay and Behar Councils from constituencies in separated provinces would cease to be members of the respective Provincial Legislatures, there being a corresponding reduction in the official bloc in Madras and Behar, but not in Bombay. The Orissa Judicial will be subject to Patna High Court, while Sind already has a judicial Commissioners' Court.

TEMPORARY SUB-VENTION

Boundaries and financial adjustments regarding assets and liabilities now published, will have permanent effect while the Central Government will make a temporary sub-vention for 1936-'37 to both the provinces leaving the question of permanent subvention to be settled after the Niemeyer Report. Three Vizianagapatam members of the Madras Council will retain seats, while three Ganjam members will vacate their seats and a bye-election will be held to elect one member from Ganjam to the Madras Council.—A. P.

A BIG EXPERIMENT

Explaining the future arrangements of Sind about which the Draft-Orders-in-Council were published on Monday afternoon at New Delhi, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, (Political, Foreign and Reforms) said that the day-to-day administration of the separated province would be carried on with the advice of an Advisory Council and the assistance of two advisors or Ministers selected by the Governor from that Council.

The Government changes in the interim period will come into operation from April next and continue till the inauguration of provincial autonomy.

The whole Sind bloc of the present Bombay Legislative Council will be transferred to the Advisory Council of the Governor of the separated province which will consist of 25 members and Sir. Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, will cease to be a Minister, being a Sind member.

But all the Sind members will continue to sit in the budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council and vote on the budget.

Although Mr. Turner admitted that the new interim Government of Sind will be deemed to be a retrograde step by a majority of the people in the country, he thought that the transitory constitution was in the nature of a big experiment in small provinces like Sind where people "have no knowledge of the coming constitution and where it is essential to give them a theory of the constitution which the new Governor can organise," before the inauguration of the provincial autonomy.

FORETASTE OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Interviewed in this connection Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, said "According to these Draft Orders-in-Council, Sind and Orissa will both become separate provinces as from April 1, 1936. But after separation, they will not become autonomous because the provisions of the New Constitution relating to the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy which are laid down in Part III of the Act, do not come into force, until as under Sec. 477 (2), His Majesty-in-Council appoints a day for that purpose. When that date will be fixed, is a matter which is wholly in the discretion of His Majesty-in-Council. The two provinces, will, therefore, until the promulgation of such an order, lose the supposed benefits even of the Montagu Act. How long this interregnum will continue, nobody can say.

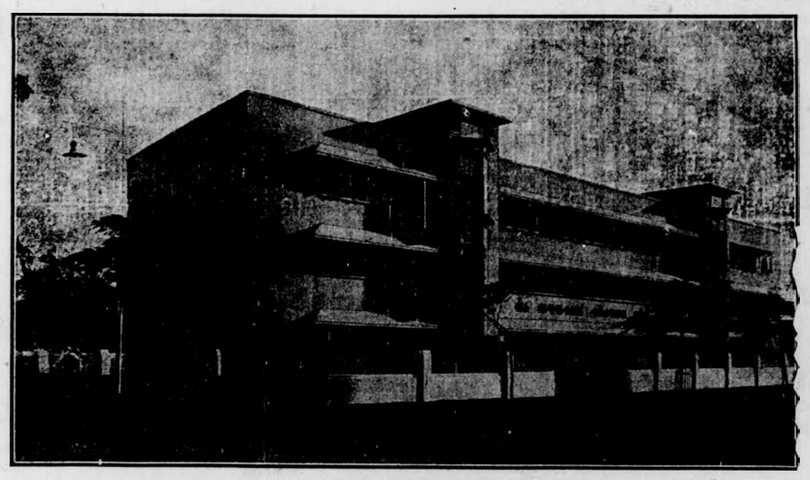
Under this Order-in-Council, however, provisions have to made for the Government and administration of the new provinces and the Advisory Council foreshadowed in this Draft Order-in-Council, will be substituted for the elected representatives in the Provincial Legislature.

To state the position concretely, Sind will cease to have any elected representative in the new Advisory Council and one should not be surprised, if there is a veritable stampede for being nominated to these new Advisory Councils.

With reference to the change in representation as far as the Ganjam constituency of the Madras Council, was concerned, he said, that it was a case of territorial re-adjustment apparently, following the separation.

The net result on the Bombay province as now going to be separated and on Sind will, however, be of a different character. The Sind group in the Bombay Legislative Council has always been a sort of nominated bloc for all practical purposes and perhaps the remaining elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council will regard the exit of the Sindhis from their midst as a good riddance, while the fortunes of Sind itself should not materially suffer under the new dispensation. The elected members from Sind had till now acted like a nominated group, as stated already and owing to the introduction of the Advisory Council in Sind, they will become nominated even in theory, what they always had been in fact.

The first step in the introduction of the new Constitution, therefore begins with taking away in 1936, what was given in 1919. This is so self-evident, that no comment is necessary."



Seth Bhagwandas Kapole Nivas Building at Matunga opened by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A. on Sunday.

BAKHLE BILL & AHMEDABAD

(Continued From Page 6)

their readiness for their gumastas' rest and joy.

Hosiery-Cutlery and Glassware

Most of the shops, centred at Pankornaka, are owned by Muslims. Cap shops are situated at Ratanpole and Manek Chowk. Here the condition of gumastas, numbering over 500 in all, is very grave. Shop-assistants have to attend the shops from 7-20 a.m. to 11 p.m. or even later. Some do not get even sufficent time for meals. Their duty demands arduous labour. They work 15 hours a day without a single holiday in a year. They know no recreation, no to speak of enjoyment. They are really speaking 'beasts of burden', as sister Manjula said the other day. Nearly 90 per cent. of them are getting less than Rs. 25 a month and as more than 50 per cent of them are under the age of 18, hard work, over-exertion and under-feeding, suck the very blood and vitality of the young employees. I know of a boy, aged 18, working in a cutlery shop from 7-30 a.m. to 11 p.m. earning Rs. 18 a month, dining in a lodge, and sleeping in a garret-like room, developed consumption and passed away within fourteen months of his services. Many unnoticed may have succumbed to this ruthless system of work. Even merchants have admitted the harsh routine of their work but showed inability to change unless there was uniformity of system, which, as they said could only be done by law.

To avoid repetition, regarding the condition of Gumastas working in miscellaneous trades such as, hardware, mill-stores motor accessories, yarn, timber, watch-dealing, shoe-veding, tailoring, laundries, copper and brass vessals markets etc. I would generally point out that nearly 2000 gumastas are working therein. There are no rules for opening and closing the shops and the conditions of this big bulk of people almost resemble those of others, just described.

(To be continued)

Mr. Mahomed Yacub Killedar, nephew of Bombay's well-known milk merchant, Mr. Musa Killedar has stood first in the examination for Dairy Diploma held in Banglore and has obtained a gold medal.

BURMA-MADRAS SEA MAIL SERVICE

Leaders Oppose Immediate Termination

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

In connection with the proposed discontinuance of present direct sea mail service between Madras and Rangoon, Messrs Satyamurti, M. C. Rajah and Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, M.L.A.'s have sent representations to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, New Delhi and Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi:

Mr. Satyamurti says:—

"Proposed discontinuance of the present direct sea mail service between Rangoon and Madras will cause great inconvenience here, especially to South Indian merchants, having extensive business connections with Burma. I strongly suggest continuance of the present service. Public convenience should be the dominant feature."

Sami Venkatachalam Chetty says:—

At present, a letter posted on a Thursday from a mofussil station in South India to a mofussil station in Burma will fetch a reply in thirteen days, whereas after the abolition of the direct service, it will take about eighteen days. A proposal like this should have been discussed beforehand by you with commercial bodies and interests affected, especially when you were last. Separation of Burma and Air Service developments in 1937 as stated in the Government communique are not enough grounds to discontinue present direct service abruptly. Even after separation trade between Burma and India will continue as at present. It is only after introduction of increased air mail services in 1937 question of discontinuance of present sea-service can be properly consider. I urge strongly the continuance present service.—A.P.

ADVOCATE IN TROUBLE

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

On a petition by the Government, the Division Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Messrs. Justices Addison and Abdul Rashid have issued the rule "nisi" against Sardar Harcharan Singh, Advocate, practising at present in Rawalpindi, to show cause why he should not be dismissed or suspended from practice.

It was submitted "inter alia" by the Government Advocate that Sardar Harcharan Singh was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 under Section 182 I. P. C. for making a false complaint but in his application for enrolment as an advocate made by him before the High Court on 17th November, 1935, Sardar Harcharan Singh wilfully omitted to mention this conviction.—United Press.

CHARITY SHOULD NOT BE COMMUNAL

Mr. Bhulabhai's Appeal

Vincent Road, Matunga, was the animated scene of a representative and crowded meeting on Sunday evening when before an audience of about 1,000 Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai performed the opening ceremony of Seth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapole Nivas Building at Matunga.

In welcoming the guests Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas stated that the present building was built by the trustees at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000|- which they had been able to spend out of the savings of Seth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapole Nivas, Sandhurst Road Building, and from the sum of Rs. 25,000|- bequeathed to the Nivas by his mother Mrs. Jhaverbai.

The building at Sandhurst Road provided accommodation for 66 families of the poor members of the community, and the rents charged varied from Rs. 3|- to Rs. 5|-. The present building was built for giving relief to the members of the middle class earning about Rs. 100|- to Rs. 150|- per month. It contains 24 self-contained flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen with separate bath room and W. C. and a passage of 4 ft. The rents vary from Rs. 18|- to Rs. 23|- only. The plot measures 4,200 square yards and they hoped that they would in the near future be able to provide further accommodation, by building separate buildings on the open portion of the land.

Mr. Manohardas Tribhowandas then requested the president to perform the opening ceremony of the Nivas, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in declaring the building open said that the Kapole community was to be congratulated on its vast charities. He, however, could not help mentioning that the time had arrived when we should cease to think in terms of charities restricted to castes and communities. He stated that India was the only country where if a man was asked his nationality he would say, not that he was an Indian, but that he was a Hindu, or Mahomedan or that he was a Brahmin or Bania. In other countries a man never thought of his nationality in terms of his religion, or caste or creed.

Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai, proposed a vote of thanks to the president and the meeting dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

HOSIERY IMPORTERS

Campaign Against Specific Duties

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A deputation comprising of the leading importers of hosiery in Calcutta waited upon Sir Md. Zafrullah, Commerce Member of the Government of India, on the night of Jan. 18 with a view to impress upon him, the injustice of the specific duties on the hosiery imported in India. The deputation laid stress upon the fact that the excuse put forward by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, in the meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of India, for making the already stingent tariff rules, stiffer still, is nothing but a subterfuge because that the 'successive evasion of duty' by bringing into the market anomalous articles, had never in reality taken place. Further it was suggested that the already granted protection to the industry in India, together with the proposed duties, is undoubtedly a challenge to the very existence of the Import Trade of India.

It was further emphasized on behalf of the Calcutta Hosiery Importers' Association that the form in which the resolution of the Upper India Chamber was presented hid the fact that the legislature granted protection to the Indian Industry for certain specific items to an extent greater even than the fond dreams of the protentions, and the Indian Industry practically controlled the market now.

The Calcutta Hosiery Importers' Association had no doubt that any action taken by the Government in pursuance of the resolution, proposed by the upper India Chamber, would effectually cripple the import trade of India in the affected goods, and would deliver the consumers in the hands of the self-seeking capitalists, who riding on a wave of industrial protection, were amassing wealth at the expense of the poor public of India.

The Indian manufacturers of hosiery had secured the benefit of a practically prohibitive specific duty, so far as cotton undervests were concerned.—A.P.

10 SIKHS JAILED

Kirpan Satyagraha Day By Day

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Two jathas of five Sikhs each led by Sardar Kohla Singh, a member of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and Jathedar Tara Singh respectively, were arrested this morning in connection with "kirpan morcha" on Circular Road.

They a started from Gurudwara Dehrasahib after the usual Diwan wherein speeches were made by several Sikh leaders.

The arrested persons were summarily tried and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.—United Press.

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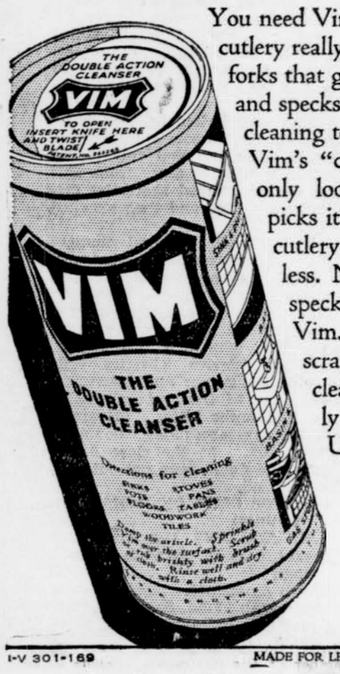

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SANATORIUM AS MEMORIAL

Splendid Institution, Built By Mr. Jamnadas Morarji In Memory Of Son, Will Prove Blessing To Poor

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late son of Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, when the new Hindu Sanatorium was opened at Lonavala by Sir Kikabhai Premchand on Sunday at Lonavala, which was built in accordance with the wish of the deceased. Sir Kikabhai and Mr. K.R. P. Shroff made brief and pointed speeches. Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji said that the bereaved father built a memorial for his beloved son, of which thousands of sick people might take advantage.

The opening ceremony of this Sanatorium which took three years to build at a cost of a lakh an five-thousand rupees, was performed on Sunday amidst impressive scenes.

A special train was arranged to pick up the numerous visitors from Bombay who numbered nearly four-hundred. Nearly a thousand attended the function including some of the residents of Lonavala, and prominent members of the Stock Exchange. Among the guests were, Messrs. Mathradas Vissonji, K. R. P. Shroff, M. H. Jhaveri, K. M. Patel, N. M. Dubash, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, and other Directors.

Timed To Nicety.

The whole function was timed to a nicety, and every thing went with clock-like regularity. Even the speeches were brief and to the point, and many tributes were paid to Mr. Jamnadas Morarji and his departed son. It may be that in view of the solemnity of the occasion the speeches were restrained. In fact, one speaker pointed out that he did not want to revive painful memories and thus cast damper on the festivities for which they had all gathered.

Sir Kikabhai Premchand in declaring the Sanatorium open, recalled his early association with Mr. Jamnadas Morarji and his late son, both of whom he knew most intimately. Lastly, he requested the management to accept a donation of Rs. 1,000 from him for a suitable library in the main building.

Mr. Mathradas Vissonji, said that his friend Mr. Jamnadas Morarji was not one of those fortunate few who are said to have been with a silver spoon in his mouth. His early life had been full of difficulties. Beginning his career in Bombay in shiftless poverty, occupying a room for which he paid a rent Rs. 12 per mensem, Mr. Jamnadas could well look back upon his past life from a higher pedestral.

FINE EXAMPLE OF CHARITY

Success was so rare that one must be pardoned if one were to laud it, said the speaker. People rose from humble beginnings, amassed wealth, and made charities which were left in the hands of trustees. But they seldom lived to see the success of their enterprise. Donations to charities given away in wills deprived the donors the pleasures of seeing the institutions they wanted to build in their life-time. Thus, their charities in money were lying idle in the hands of the trustees. Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, fortunately for all was made of a different stuff. He had built a memorial for his beloved son of which thousands of sick people in time to come may take advantage.

Mr. Wadekar, President of the Lonavala Municipal Borough, welcomed the addition of one more sanatorium to Lonavala. The annual income from these institutions to the Municipality was Rs. 12,000. He regretted, however, that there was a long-felt want of a Public Park and Swimming pool. As he said, the only recreation for the public of Lonavala worth mentioning at present "was to go to the station".

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Bombay Share Brokers' Association, addressed a few words. He recalled that a cruel fate had cut off a brilliant career in its prime when it took away the eldest son of Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. Jamnadas then rose to speak. He told the gathering it was the dearest wish of his departed son that Lonavala should have a first-class Sanatorium for the Hindu community. God helping, he was able to fulfil the dearest wish of his son.

He thanked those who had gathered for the trouble they took to attend the function at great personal inconvenience.

Gifts to the contractors and all those who had helped to build the Sanatorium were then distributed.

Fully Equipped.

The Sanatorium is situated amidst pastoral scenes. It is composed of five blocks capable of housing about a dozen families.

A feature of this sanatorium is that it is fully equipped and every little requirement of an average family man has been anticipated and provided for.

The buildings are complete with electric fitting furniture, bed linen brass pots,—and even a broom occupies a modest niche.

The Sanatorium is open eight months in a year.

It is open to all vegetarian Hindus, who can stay there up to two months.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Medical Amendment Bill

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Almost all the unregistered medical men of Bombay the Punjab the U. P. Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Burma have joined the Indian Medical Union.

The Bengal Medical Union, and the Subordinate Medical officer's Association of Assam have been affiliated to the Indian Medical Union which has 17 branches all over India, Burma and the Strait Settlements. The majority of members of the Indian Medical Union are persons who, though properly trained and possessed of degrees diplomas and certificate from medical institutions, cannot get themselves registered.

One of the aims and objects of the Indian Medical Union is to move the Government to extend the rights and privileges as are required for conduct and improvement of the profession and service of this group of medical men. In order to secure the privileges of registration the Union has recently introduced the Bengal Medical Amendment Bill through members of Legislature. The Bill, as expected, will be discussed in the next Council session in February or March 1936. The Union is preparing list of this group of medical men. The Bill is being supported by eminent medical men and medical societies of India.

The list will be submitted as the Schedule of the Bill. Any one desiring to be enlisted should become a member of the Union and send the true copies of his diploma or certificate and testimonials, to the Hony. Secretary of Bengal Medical Union at 36, Chittaranjan Ave. Calcutta. Doctors willing for particulars personally may see the under-noted.—Yours, etc.

Dr. H. R. Deshpande, M.C.P.S. (Bengal).

Hony. Secretary,
The Bengal Medical Union
Bombay Branch,
Guledagudd, Bijapur.

Munshi For Bombay Council

Mr P. R. Lele writes:—

Mr. R. R. Kale, who represented the Bombay University in the Bombay Legislative Council, is dead and there will be a by-election. This constituency was represented by Mr. K. M. Munshi till the day on which he resigned from the council for the sake of joining the Indian National Congress. He ought now to contest the by-election and the Congress Parliamentary Board should take early steps to announce his candidature. It may even be that if Mr. Munshi stands, he will be returned unopposed; but that is not to be depended upon. Mr. Munshi ought to contest and start the campaign at once.

Prof Shah For University Seat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Owing to the death of Rao Bahadur Kale, who, for several years, ably represented the Graduates' Constituency in the Bombay Legislative Council, a vacancy has arisen. May I suggest to Prof. K. T. Shah that he should stand as a candidate for this vacancy. Prof. Shah has been a member of the Senate and the Syndicate for several years and has rendered invaluable services to the University in this capacity. He represents the University in the Corporation, where he has made himself very useful, especially in financial matters. Apart from being an experienced educationist. Prof. Shah is a great economist. Our legislatures generally and the Bombay Council particularly lack men with a profound knowledge of economic and financial questions. Mr. Shah's election will be a tower of strength to the Council. I trust Prof. Shah will be induced to stand as a candidate and will be elected unopposed.—Yours, etc.,

GRADUATE.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ELECTION

Nominations Of 32 Candidates Received

The following is the list of nominations received in connection with the election of the new Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1936. The election took place yesterday evening.

Mr. Amratlal Kalidas, Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala, Mr. N. M. Raiji, Mr. M. M. Amersey, Mr. M. C. Ghia, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, Mr. Kaikobad C. Dinshaw, Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K. C. S. I., Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi, Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. Thakorelal H. Vakil, Mr. Dorab Framji Kapadia, Mr. Dwarkadas Chhotalal Vakil, Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Nandlal M. Bhuta, Mr. Purushotam Kanji, Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai, Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Kt., Sir Homi M. Mehta, Kt., Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.

SANCTITY OF MOSQUE & TOMB

Shahidgunj Conference Supports Auqaf Bill

AMRITSAR: Jan. 19.

The concluding session of the Muslim Shahidgunj Conference was continued throughout to-day. It was attended by about 300 persons and presided over by Pir Jaimatali Shah.

The Conference passed seven resolutions.

The President opened the session with remarks exhorting Muslims for unity and expressing determination to make every sacrifice for the religion and restoring the sanctity of mosque and tomb.

The resolutions described that the decisions of the Conference were mere recommendations to the Pir giving him full authority to alter or reject in any matter he liked and expressing full confidence in his leadership.

The resolutions demanded unconditional release of internees and prisoners, restoration of confiscated securities of newspapers in connection with the Shahidgunj agitation; calling upon Muslims to give financial and other assistance to the dependents; asking Majlas Milla to do constructive practical work in this direction; demanding immediate passage of the Auqaf Bill for the protection of Muslim monuments in order to prevent repetition of incidents like Shahidgunj and appealing to Muslim leaders, Pirs and Editors to work for the unity among Muslims.

COMMITTEE FORMED

A Sub-Committee of 25 with Mr. K. L. Gauba as Secretary was appointed for this purpose.

The last resolution requested the Pir Jamatalishah in view of his impending departure to Haj pilgrimage to entrust the Shahidgunj movement to the central Majlas Ittehad Millat with instructions to them to carry on the work on constructive practical lines. About 15 members voiced strong opposition to this resolution and urged launching of civil disobedience immediately. Finally they walked out but soon returned.

Several speakers stressed the need for unity and solidarity of the community in taking constructive steps in order to safeguard the interests of the community.—A.P.

"Pacts And Agreements Dishonoured"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Ten thousand Mahomedans assembled at a mass meeting this afternoon at the foot of the monument at the maidan to voice their grievances against appointments of Mahomedans in the Calcutta Corporation. The Nawab of Dacca presided. The meeting passed a resolution approving the conduct of the Mayor and Muslim Councillors in resigning their seats over this issue and demanded appointment of a Committee by Government to enquire into the matter and requested Government to reintroduce system of separate electorate.

The Nawab of Dacca said in the beginning of Swarajist regime farsighted patriots like Mr. C. R. Das initiated policy of fairplay to minorities. His successors Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Subhas Bose to some extent maintained the principle but there had been definite setback during the last seven or eight years. He said pacts and agreements made with Muslims in this respect had been deliberately dishonoured afterwards. The conduct of the Congress Party in this respect was ominous. If in a limited sphere of administration of the City Municipality Congressmen were unable to rise above narrow partisanship and communalism what were they to expect in larger political field when Congress came to power. The Nawab asked Government to intervene in the matter.—A. P.

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BRIGHTER LIGHT - LONGER LIFE

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued From Page 6.)

a major conflict. The resignation of Herriot has already shaken the Laval Government; and it is likely, before the ink is dry on this writing, the French Government would have passed, and weathered (?) another of its incessant crises. In America, too, the conflict between the Judiciary and the Executive added to the usual election campaign for the Presidency, the internal situation is anything but reassuring. The United States' programme of national recovery is clearly in the melting pot,—and, with that, the traditional line of division between the historic parties in the Union. Within the British Empire, there are the new Canadian and Australian Governments, not to say the Irish tangle due to De Valera's resolve to abolish the Irish Upper Chamber. And though the economic recovery in Britain has been proceeding apace, even that country is yet not in a position to engage in world war. Italy, of course, denies any strain by the present war, or the prospective burdens when the sanctions begin to be operative; but it does not need too great a penetration to believe that her resources cannot last indefinitely, especially if a world war is added to the War in Africa. Germany, too, is labouring under the isolationist regime despite the rigorous economic measures of Herr Schacht. Japan, is facing, in China at least, if not at home,—an angry populace; and even if that populace is unable, of its own strength, to upset the Japanese plans for aggression, conquest and annexation, it cannot but impose a strain on Japan, which it is a marvel how that country is still able to bear. Russia alone, among the major Powers of the world, offers an appearance of strength and solidity, which is perhaps more real than her critics would admit. But Russia is too pacifically inclined to precipitate a world war on her own account; and so, to that extent, we might have some hope that 1936 will not witness the outbreak of a world conflagration.

The Abyssinian war drags on,—as usual with claims of victories on either side. The League Council would have to discuss the complaints of Ethiopia, and the rejoinder that Italy may choose to make, along with the counter-complaints. The decision to tighten up sanctions—including an Oil embargo,—remains yet to be taken; but whether, when taken, it would be as effective as anticipated in some quarters,—and whether it would really be regarded as an act of war by Italy, remains yet to be seen.

MUSLIMS AND FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Delhi Meeting Lodges Protest

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

That Khan Sahib Haji Rashid Ahmed and his so-called Muslim Association did not represent the Muslims of Delhi and that the evidence given by them before the Hammond Committee, asking for the restriction of franchise for one seat allotted to the Muslims of Delhi in the Federal Assembly did not embody the opinion of the Muslim masses, was the burden of speeches made yesterday at a crowded meeting held in Juma Mosque after Juma prayers under the auspices of the Jamiat-Ulma-I-Hind. The speakers included Moulana Ahmed Sayid, Secretary of the Jamiat-Ulma-I-Hind and Maulana Abdul Majid.

The meeting at the outset passed a condolence resolution on the untimely death of Maulana Arif Hasvi and prayed for peace to his soul.—United Press.

THRIFT BY ORDER

Nanking Officials Forced To Save

NANKING, (By Mail.)

Thrift by order is the latest idea of the Chinese Ministry of Finance.

All public officials will be forced to save a portion of their earnings, and the proceeds will be handled by the Central Trust of China, the Government Bank, if the plan of the Ministry is approved by the Government.

Savings will range from two per cent. per month to ten per cent. according to the amount of salary earned. Deposits will bear compound interest, and the total saved will be returned when the official retires from the service. In case of death the amount will be paid to depositor's heirs.—Indian Allied News.

At the invitation of the newly formed Sarvadeshi Hindu Sabha, His Holiness Jagatguru Sankaracharya and Swami Bharati Krishen Tirth of Govardhan Math, Puri, went to Delhi to participate in the Constitution Sub-Committee of the Sarvadeshi Hindu Sabha.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Closing Tone Very Steady After Early Weakness

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Wheat And Linseed Easy And Rubber Dull

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

New York cotton was easy at first on poor overseas advices but later there was some recovery and the closing tone was very steady.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER HIGHER

London gold was quiet but silver was a shade higher. ... ...

GRAINS EASY.

Wheat and Linseed ruled easy. Jute and rubber were dull.

SECURITIES WEAK.

The London Stock Exchange displayed a rather weak tendency. Giltedged securities were weak and easier.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan. 20.

Previous closing	11.32
To-day's opening	11.30
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.35
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Previous closing	5.92
To-day's opening	5.90
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.88
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 205

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 20.

The cotton market showed a downward tendency pending Governmental action. It is rumoured that the Government is considering export debenture. Poor overseas advices also contributed to the weakness of the market.

As expected trading in March option commenced at 11.30 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. There were no signs of activity and prices gradually sagged to 11.25 on liquidation influenced by poor Liverpool advices.

The New York market finally closed at 11.35 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 20.

The following were the opening changes:—

March	(11.40/11.39) 11.30/11.28
May	(11.07/11.06) 10.97/10.95
July	(10.71/10.70) 10.60/10.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January	(5.95) 5.88
American March	(5.92) 5.85
American January	(9.25) 9.19
Egyptian March	(8.84) 8.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 201-12 and Rs. 203-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m was Rs. 203-8 with New York futures about 3 points down.

3 Arts Fancy Dress Ball In Aid Of Darul-ulum

A fancy dress ball was held at the Taj under the auspices of the 3 Arts Circle. There were nine exhibition items of nautch by Jamna Prasad and Ragini Devi, and a European dance figures by the Trio Rogers. M. Devi of Waltz Dizney, mickey mouse, Hollywood, displayed cartoons and mimicry. The surprise item by Baby Falaknaz, three and a half years old of "Radhas Toilet" received adequate applause. Sitara Devi performed a classical Shastric Nautch. Twenty prizes were awarded by Raja Saheb Dhunrajgir. The cleverest fancy dress was that of Mr. Osmyn who represented the Raag Bhairaon.

Atiya Begum thanked the management of the Taj, the guests, the donors of the prizes, the artists and all who contributed to make the event success. The Ball she continued was organized with a view of inaugurating the Fund of the Academy, which was of five lacs. There would be a central hall, a stage and fifteen smaller halls dedicated to music, library, arts, handicrafts, a women's and children's area, a school for girls, etc. The elaborate scheme was to uphold India's priceless heritages of culture, and arts. Each small hall would cost Rs. 15,000/- and a friend had promised to build one room for Sangeet and there were friends in America who were interested in the Darul Uloom and she was sure there would be no difficulty in securing the amount; but what she did seek from the authorities was a plot of ground donated for this purpose so there she could start erecting the institution.

Mrs. Naidu warmly praised Atiya Begum's enthusiasm for her work and said that like a real artist she was quite sure of getting what she wanted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 20.

Previous closing	4.95 1/2
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.94 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 20.

Previous closing	4.95 3/16
To-day's opening	4.95 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 13/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 20.

Previous closing	75.00
To-day's opening	75.00
To-day's closing	74.97
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 20.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.95 3/8. Interest was lacking and the rate gradually sagged to 4.94 11/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 13/16

Franc opened at 75.00 and eased to 74.97 where it remained stationary.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.97.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 20.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19d. 19 3/16d.	
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 20.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 20.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 20.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.66 7/8) 5.66 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.52) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan	(61.87) 61.84
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/8 and 43/6 later on poor New York advices prices sagged to Rs. 48/2 and Rs. 48 and closed at Rs. 48/5 and 48/3.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/6 and 34/10/3 later on weakness of dollar prices rose and closed at Rs. 34/11/6 and Rs. 34/11/3.

"LENIN DAY" IN CITY

To-day's Public Meetings

In order to commemorate the 12th anniversay of the death of Comrade Lenin, there will be mass meetings held under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. at 5-30 P. M. to-day at the following places:—

Lalbagh:—Speakers Messrs. V.B. Karnik. D.L. Pathak. Bhise, Dantwala, Potkar and Patil.

Foras Road:—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Miss Maniben Kara, Dr. Shetty, Bhogle, Messrs Kondvikar and Deshpande.

Matunga (G.I.P.):—S. H. Jhabvala, Z. R. Chowdhary. Narayen Swami and D. S. Valdya.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 80 3/4 May 77 3/4 and July 77 3/4. Prices eased due to the lack of speculative interest following weakness abroad and very little business was transacted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 20.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 1.00 prices showed an easier tendency on liquidation and lack of outside support.

JUTE.

New Crop January February (£20 5/16 sellers) £20 5/16 sellers.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 20.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£211 1/2 buyers £211 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £209 1/2 buyers £210 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Firm) £14 7/8 buyers No sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 to £39) £38 1/2 to £39

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market steady."

Dunlop January (£24 1/4) £24

Lightning January (£22 1/4) £22

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11. 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 13/16 paid and buyers) 6 13/16 paid and value.

April June (6 7/8 paid and value) 6 15/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January February (£13 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata January (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 7 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 7 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 7 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 7 9
Rates at 10- p.m.	7 7 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 20.

	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	9	3
Linseed May	7	7	6

The tone was quiet.

BOBB'S EASY WIN

Parsi Gymkhana Tournament

A dozen Singles matches (Men's) were played in the Parsi Open Tennis Tournament on Monday. E. V. Bobb appeared for the first time in the tournament and had an easy victory over M. I. Lallji (6-0, 6-1).

The mixed doubles match in which Mrs. Hunt and N. R. Suvarna the ex-Western India champion partnered to a success evoked great interest.

RESULTS:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

R. N. Pundit beat F. F. Vakharia 6-8, 6-1, 6-2.

E. V. Bobb beat M. I. Lallji 6-0, 6-1.

R. F. Vakharia beat F. R. Rutnagar, 6-0, 6-3.

H. C. Sansoni beat W. T. Fernandes 6-4, 6-4.

O. Sutton beat Ramarao, 6-2, 10-12, 7-5.

L. Gopaldass beat R. B. Karawade, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2.

Yuvaraj of Miraj beat O. Gonsalves 6-2, 6-1.

A. C. Pereira beat T. Shibata, 6-3, 6-3.

S. B. Irani beat S. Allur 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.

D. Stillard walks over M. R. Row.

C. V. Bhandarkar beat B. D. Dhalla, 6-2, 6-1.

G. D. Bhagat beat H. N. Contractor, 6-3, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss M. J. Wadia and A. C. Suntook beat Miss Hunt and F. F. Vahkaria, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Hunt and N. R. Suvarna beat Mrs. Portlock and partner 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Hunt walks over Mrs. K. Row.

Prices Steady At Lower Levels On Stock Exchange

ALL COMMODITIES LOSE GROUND

Continent Selling Francs And Buying Dollars

WALL STREET EASIER BUT QUIET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

On the Stock Exchange the reaction as a result of the King's illness was pronounced. Prices generally lowered but slight buying interest developed in some sections notably oils and internationals. Signs of returning confidence spread during the afternoon and most sections closed steady at lower levels but business was restricted.

In commodities wheat cotton, copper and tin all lost ground without showing marked weakness. In exchanges the nervousness in the political situation in Franc caused general continental selling of francs and buying of dollars. British control operated throughout the day and kept francs steady around 75.

Wall Street was easier but quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, January 13, £97 1/2
Tuesday, January 14, £97 1/2
Wednesday, January 15 £97 1/4
Thursday, January 16 £97 1/4
Friday, January 17 £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 20.

3-30 p.m.

General business was poor. There was no real selling pressure in evidence. Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were dull and easier. Internationals and oil shares were irregular. Industrials were generally easy.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£35 7/8) £35 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108) £108

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/4) £117 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/8) £116 3/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Shares (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 7/8

Hydro electric (dol 6) dol 5 7/8

Musical Industries (27-9) 27-3

Princhin Johnson (43-10 1/2) 43-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (121) 117-6 Ex Div.

Realisation 1930 (£89) £90

Dunlop Rubber (41-3) 41-3

University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2

Cable Wires (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 156-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (20-10 1/2) 20-10 1/2

Distillers (99-3) 98-3 Ex Div.

Bred and Dyers (9-6) 8-9

British Celanese (14-9) 14-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 59-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (20-6) 20-6

Inter Nickels (£47 3/8) £46 7/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 20.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98) £98

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£106 1/2) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0

Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9

Empire of India Ceylon (33-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-3 Ex Div.

Gula Kelampong (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 60-0

Burma Corporation (10-3) 9-9

Rio Tintos (£19 1/2) £20

East Rand Proprietors (62-0) 62-0

Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 3/4) £13 3/4

Goddar New (£10 7/8) £10 7/8

Moddar New (61-6) 61-10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12 3/4) £12 3/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian ((44-4 1/2) 42-6

Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 78-9

Burma Oil (90-0) 90-0

Mexican Eagle (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Shell Transport (90-0) 88-1 1/2

Royal Dutch (£31 1/2) £31 1/2

HUME HAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50

L M Ford (£18 1/2) £18 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 3/8

Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/2) £136 1/2

London Board G Stock (£110 1/2) £109 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 20.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 54 3/8) dol 54 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/4) dol 28 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 48) dol 47 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 120 1/2) dol 118 5/8

VAST TOKYO CANAL PROJECT

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Thirty-eight years after the project was first advanced, construction of a canal linking Tokyo with its port of Yokohama—a distance of 19 miles—will begin early next year.

The total cost of the project, which will take eight years to complete, is estimated at 45,000,000 yen (£ 3 millions).

In addition to the main canal, nine yards deep, another channel will be dug, parallel to it, for smaller vessels.

The excavated earth will be used for a vast reclamation project aimed at creating a new industrial zone in the suburbs of Tokyo.—Reuter.

Society, Sandhurst Road) in order that the members should acquaint themselves with the handicaps from which the film industry suffers. Invitations have been sent to producers, distributors, exhibitors and others connected with the film industry and to those public men interested in its development. It is hoped that there will be a good gathering so that the Film Group in the Bombay Legislative Council will be helped forward in this work.

Economic Possibilities Of Nizam's State

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn), Jan 20.

Another lengthy communique on the Silver Jubilee of the Nizam says exhaustive representation of all possible aspects of the material resourses of the State of the established as well as the nascent industries, arts, crafts, agriculture, mines and forces, and the methods of their future development will be placed before the public in a vivid manner and a collective picture of the economic possibilities of the State will lead to more informed interest being taken in the vital aspects in the progressive life of the country.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Jutes ruled practically unchanged and only moderate business was put through. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous, Indian Iron and Steels and Indian Wood Products were slightly enquired for at last levels, while others were unchanged. Government Securities were steady and unchanged. —A. P.

Cricket Club's Disastrous Second Venture

LEATHER WORKS HAVOC WITH LEATHER

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Australians who had made half their opponents score for the loss of two wickets yesterday, resumed their innings this morning in excellent weather.

Yesterday's holiday crowd was however not there this morning and the total attendance could hardly have exceeded a thousand.

Amarnath who had bowled so impressively yesterday conceding only 15 runs in 10 overs figured as one of the opening bowlers to-day. He again kept runs down while Amarsingh shouldered the real attack. The Kathiawar bowler soon realised that a third man and a slip were superfluities when Ryder was batting and he changed over to the round-wicket bowling with three short-legs and a deep fine leg. Morrisby whose main strokes are on the offside showed excellent footwork and timing in striving the leg trap and frequently placed the ball nicely between two fielders nearest the wicket. Eventually, Amarnath gave place to Naoomal. In his 14 overs, Amarnath had given 23 runs with no stroke more than a two made off him.

Naoomal too was accurate but not difficult and he was soon relieved by Champak Mehta and Mohd. Saeed took over from Amarsingh. Saeed met with success in his fourth over, Morrisby playing on to his wicket. Morrisby had played an attractive cricket for nearly three quarter of an hour and had given no chance (139—3—30).

Ryder who was now 30 was joined by Hendry. Hundred and fifty appeared on board after an hour's batting to-day the rate of scoring being a run per minute. Champak Mehta lacked length and was easily played and scored from and Amarnath returned in his place. Like Amarsingh, Amarnath also resorted to the leg-trap having Colah, Mohd. Saeed and Amarsingh in a small quarter circle at fine-leg and also a forward mid-on. Mohd. Saeed was relieved by Colah who reverted to the orthodox form of attack. Amarnath eventually met with success, Ryder being caught in the leg-trap by Prince Indravijaysinhji. The catch was a very smart one and held very low. The Ryder-Hendry partnership put on exactly 50 runs. Ryder had batted faultlessly for 105 minutes for his 47 which included two hits to the boundary.

Macartney followed and was bowled by Amarsingh for seven. Just previous to the fall of this wicket, Australians had passed the second century in 190 minutes. Nagel joined Hendry for the sixth wicket.

The Australians were all out in just over an hour after resumption. Hendry was bowled at the same total in Khanderao's first over and the only productive partnership thereafter was that between Nagel and Ellis, these two carrying the total from 228 to 265. The remaining wickets fell for only three runs.

In making 37 runs between them Nagel and Ellis ran some good singles, the Maharwal of Dungarpur meanwhile ringing changes frequently to dislodge the pair. Karimbakhsh then caught Nagel behind the wicket, off Amarsingh and Amarnath got Ellis out l.b.w. at the same total (265—8—15). Amarsingh then bowled Leather and Amarnath bowled Mair in successive overs and the Australians innings ended at 3-7 for 268.

Disastrous Beginning

The home side faced a deficit of 101 runs when they went in on their second innings at 3-27 again with Naoomal and Champak Mehta. They did not do even so well this time as in their first innings, losing four wickets in 45 minutes before the second break was made for tea. Naoomal was bowled middle stump by Leather at 20 and Champak Mehta and Mohd. Saeed left at 21 and 23 respectively. Two of these wickets fell in one over and the third off the first ball of the next over, Leather thus missing the hat trick both days.

Amarnath who came in when the first wicket was down escaped a confident l.b.w. appeal from Leather off the first ball he faced, but thereafter played up strongly.

Macartney coming in place of Leather was at once effective, bowling Prince Indravijaysinhji with his second ball (32—4—0). The home Captain then came in and at tea he and Amarnath were not out.

Amarnath batted as though he realised the responsibility resting on his shoulders and only picked off loose balls to score from. But his Captain played aggressive cricket for a time and then steadied down.

Ryder made several changes without disturbing the batsmen and Mair eventually relieved Macartney at seven. Amarnath drove his first ball through the covers to the boundary, but in his next over Mair took two wickets, with successive deliveries. He bowled Dungarpur and got Amarsingh out of the first ball which the Kathiawar hitter attempted to lift over square-leg boundary (80—5—0). At the close Amarnath and Colah were not out with 35 and nil.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA (1st Innings) 167

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings.)

Bryant, c Mohd. Saeed, b Amarsingh	43
Love b Amarsingh	33
Morrisby, b Mohd. Saeed	30
Ryder, c Indravijaysinhji, b Amarnath	47
Hendry, b Khanderao	45
Macartney, b Amarsingh	7
Nagel, c Karimbakhsh, b Amarsingh	12
Ellis, l.b.w. b Amarnath	15
Mair, b Amarnath	0
Leather, b Amarsingh	3
Alexander (not out)	0
Extras	34
Total	268

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	39	7	91	5
Khanderao	9	3	36	1
Amarnath	30.5	6	44	3
Mohd. Saeed	12	3	28	1
Naoomal	5	2	11	0
Colah	2	0	10	0
Champak Mehta	4	0	14	0

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA (2nd Innings.)

Naoomal, b Leather	6
Champak Mehta, c Ellis, b Leather	13
Amarnath (not out)	35
Mohd. Saeed, b Leather	1
Prince Indravijaysinhji b Macartney	0
Maharwal of Dungarpur, b Mair	18
Amarsingh l.b.w. b Mair	0
Colah (not out)	0
Extras	8
Total (for 5 wkts.)	81

INDIA'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

Greetings To Meerut Conference

MEERUT, Jan. 19.

The following messages among others have been received by the All-India Congress Socialist Conference:—

Sir Stafford Cripps writes:—

"I send to the Conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party the warmest and the most sincere greetings from myself and from the Socialist League. I hope your discussions will be fruitful of great good for the future of Indian Socialism and that good fortune will attend your fortunes in the coming year. It is, I am convinced, more than ever necessary that those who really desire with all their hearts the triumph of socialism should work together in the true comradeship of self denial. That alone will enable them to obtain their objectives. May your call to India be as ours is to Great Britain. Close up the ranks and forget to socialism."

TAXING THE BICYCLES

Poona Public Protest Against Civic Proposal

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan 19.

Considerable resentment and indignation is expressed in city over the proposed Municipal tax on cycles in Poona.

Efforts are being made to organise opposition to the proposed taxation and petitions of protests signed by numerous cycle-owners and cyclists in Poona are being daily forwarded to the Municipality. Efforts are also being made to enlist some of the municipal councilors to this great cause who are likely to oppose the move in the general body meeting of the Municipality.

It is estimated that there are in Poona about one lakh of cycles and a majority of them are owned by poorer masses with whom the cycle is a necessity and not a luxury at all. A public meeting held this evening on the Shanwar Wada maidan under the presidency of Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., strongly protested against this proposed cycle tax.

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet and irregular until closing when suddenly declined on Southern hedge selling and New Orleans selling.

Prices registered a fall of 3 to 10 points on the cotton market, where traders still awaited news in connection with new crop plans and the disposition of Government controlled cotton.

The New York Timers correspondent from Buenos Aires states that the Argentine has increased her cotton acreage by 70 per cent over that of last year to a record high figure of 809,000 acres.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with March 11-40. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 11.31. The market closed 7 to 10 points down with spot cotton unchanged at 11-85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 8 points at 11.74c per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market was nervous and irregular owing to the uncertainties in Washington, with prices in the latter part of the week easing on liquidation and scattered selling influenced by the uncertainty with regard to the coming crop possibilities.

The easing of January tension was attributed to the partial transfer of pool holding to later months and to indications that recent January premiums were attracting additions to certificated stocks.

Traders are closely following the possible working out of control measures around existing soil conservation legislation providing for the removal of land from cultivation or its use for growing crops of a soil building character.

Oscar Johnston has predicted that the South will plant not more than 35,000,000 acres this year with crop not exceeding 13,500,000 bales with the ideas apparently based on the diversified farming difficulty in financing greater increases and securing sufficient seed.

Meanwhile the outlook is uncertain with traders awaiting the development of agricultural legislation.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10 a.m.)	11.40+01
Lowest (11-59 a.m.)	11.31—08
Liverpool March highest	5.95+04
Lowest	5.92+01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Believe that American Government will certainly make strenuous efforts to control 1936 acreage, recommend purchases distants particularly October in which short interest is considerable.

New York: Market affected by end of the week realising. Spinners were moderate buyers.

BHAVNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Jan 20

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut oil ready	5 6 6
Maha	5 6 6
Jota	0 2 3
Chayter	5 8 6
Jota	0 6 9
Groundnut January	2 15 3
March	3 0 3
Jota	0 3 6
Sutar	104 8 0
Jotta	1 8 0
Sugar ready	4 14 0
Shipment	4 1 9
To Rupees	4 2 0
Corrugated ready	9 2 9
Fagan	9 5 0
Vaisakh	9 6 0

INDORE COTTON MARKET

INDORE, Jan 20

On Sunday cotton opened at Rs. 205/14. Declined on Bombay and Gam selling to Rs. 205. At midnight closed at Rs. 205/6. To-day opened at Rs. 205/8. Now Rs. 205/12. Jota Rs. 6/8. Five difference Rs. 1/12. Ten difference Re. 1. Fatak Rs. 2/8 difference. Market featureless.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 20

Java ready	13 10 0
S S Kohinoor	4 6 0
January shipment	4 5 6
February March shipment	4 6 6
Java	F. 4.30

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 18

May	1.00 1/2c.
July	0.88 3/4c.
September	0.87 1/4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 18

March	2.31+05
May	2.33+05
July	2.35+07
September	2.37+07

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 18

March	80 1/2d.
May	77 1/2d.
July	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Jan 20

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 5.95 on Saturday. There was trade calling and scattered foreign buying which met with hedging on limits. Later on there was some hedging and Bombay selling with local profit taking. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of one to two points Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close January was quoted 5.53, March 5.52 and May 5.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a good enquiry for Sakels which closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points and Spot cotton prices closed 9 points at 9.66d. Uppers futures closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices gained 4 points at 7.34.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with a good enquiry. Sakels futures closed 11 to 14 points up while Ashmouni futures advanced 13 to 14 points.

CONSUMPTION PROSPECTS

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's report:—"Cotton seems about to be coming into its kingdom—if only for a few years. Altogether the total supply of American cotton is estimated at about 20,000,000 bales, but if exports this year reach 6,000,000 bales and domestic consumption holds at about the same figure, consumption will exceed the current crop by about a million bales, the surplus carry-over will be cut, and supply and demand for the better grades will be brought just about into balance."

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 20

The local market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying in silver and prices after opening at Rs. 48/4 improved to Rs. 48/8. The gold market was also steady with a limited turnover. Both London and New York silver markets were closed on Saturday and prices were not fixed. The Montreal silver market was easy with increased selling and prices declined 20 to 140 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 13/32.

The general outlook is still uncertain and the local market is steady on short covering. Prevailing opinion is against the market.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	48 10 0
Magh delivery	48 8 0
Magh Tejimandi	3 4 0
Ready gold	34 10 9
Magh delivery	34 10 6
Magh Tejimandi	0 6 6
Fagan delivery	34 9 6
Fagan Tejimandi	0 13 0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan 18

January	43.00—.10
March	42.50—1.40
May	43.60—.20

U. S. GOLD PRICE TO RISE TO 41 DOLS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have issued the following report:—

Silver: There was a sharp recovery on general short covering and prices advanced to around Rs. 49. At night, values again receded to Rs. 48 on U. S. A. cables stating that Treasury officials had denied the rumours that the Treasury would make an important monetary announcement over the week-end or would raise the gold price to 41 dollars.

Seeds: In sympathy with the sharp decline in groundnuts, linseed eased on general liquidation.

Wheat was steady but featureless.

Note. The market was quiet and eased at the close on Southern selling. Traders are awaiting news regarding the new crop plans and disposition of Government controlled cotton. A cable from Buenos Ayres states that Argentine has increased her cotton acreage by 70 per cent over that of last year to a record figure of 809,600 acres.

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton: "Still believe Administration will find some means control acreage and expect higher prices long run."

Wheat: "Opinion unchanged."

Sugar and Rubber: "Advise purchases around present levels."

Copper: "Look for quiet market but are in favour of purchses on recessions."

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

	Rs. a. p.
Yellow Metal Sheets	32 12 0
Copper Sheets	37 4 0
Tone: Steady.	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan 20

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,461
Linseed	7,928
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	747
Gingellyseed	1,663
Poppyseed	141
Groundnuts	39,353
Castorseed	1,048
Rice	11,080
Myrabollams	5,944
Cottonseed	6,983
Mowraseed	10
Gram	2,073
Joowar	268
Barley	220
Bajree	820
	Tons
Coal	1,093

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Jan 20

	opening
January	196.60—1.70
April	192.00—1.30
July	[illegible]

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	18
Consolidated Gas	38
American Tel and Tel	160
Western Union Telgm	74 3/4
New York Central	29
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	34
Union Pacific R R	117
Great North Pfd	33
Bethelehem Steel	51
United States Steel	47 1/2
American Smelting	39
Int Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	450
Amer Celanese	29
N Y Central	29
Lima Locomotive	30
International Cement	38
North Amer Pfd	55
Anaconda Copper	28 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	49
General Motors	54 1/2
Kelvinators	18
Socony	15 3/4
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	35
American Radiator	26
U S Steel Pfd	126
American Locomotive	28
North American Com	28
Delaware and Hudson	37
Imp Jap Government 6 1/2 per cent 1954	99
Imp Jap Government 5 1/2 per cent 1965	87
Kingdom Denmark 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Electric Lt 6 per cent 1953	81
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	100
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	115
Can Nat Railway 4 1/2 per cent 1956	111
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	107

We consider purchases of following shares favourable for capital appreciation:—

Consolidated Gas.
Electric Bond Common.
North Amer Common.
North Amer 6 per cent prefd.
Pennsylvania R R.
Delaware and Hudson R. R.
American Radiator
International Cement.
Lima Locomotive.
Amer. Locomotive
New York Central R. R.

Tone: Closing irregular and lower.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 20

B. C. Rate T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Jan.	
Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270
Banks selling T T	268
Banks buying T T	265 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTRRDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN.—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 18th inst.	4.95 3/8
Japan/London 20th inst.	1/2 1/16
Java/London 20th inst.	7.24
Hongkong/London 20th inst.	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 20th inst.	1/2 13/32
London/Paris 18th inst.	75.00
London/Belgium 18th inst.	29.32
London/Switzerland 18th inst.	15.18 1/4
London/Berlin 18th instant	12.29
London/Stockholm 18th inst.	19.39 1/2
London/New York 18th inst.	4.95 3/16
London/Amsterdam 18th inst.	7.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 17th inst.	£7-0-11
Gold 18th inst.	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 17th inst.	19
Silver London Ready 18th inst.	19
Silver New York Ready 17th inst.	46
Silver New York Ready 18th inst.	46
London Discounts 3 Mos 17th inst.	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 3 Mos 18th inst.	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 17th inst.	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 18th inst.	5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 88 May 107 July 127 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 206 Liverpool May 1936 5.85 Rs. 47 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 206 New York May 11.01 Rs. 41 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 17th January	11,686
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	817,277
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	670,241

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 20

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 205 for Broach A/M delivery but under scattered short covering prices improved to Rs. 205/8. The market was very steady at this level with a moderate turnover. In the absence of any fresh development in America, prices are fluctuating, within a narrow range and professional operators are awaiting further developments in connection with crop control plan in America.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points and it opened 2 points down and later on was quoted 3 points lower. In the local market there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 204/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	202 12 0
Oomra D/J.	186 4 0
Oomra March	185 0 0
Oomra May	184 8 0
Bengal D/J.	141 4 0
Bengal March	138 4 0
Bengal May	137 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 20

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	152	149	146	143
Punjab	152	149	146	143
Rajputana	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	196	193	190	187
C P No. 1	211	208	205	202
C P No. 2	202	199	196	193
Broach No. 2	...	...	...	...
Punjab-Ame	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	...	...
Rajpipla	...	...	...	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 20

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	152
Bengal Fine	...	148
C. P. 1 Fine	187/189	208
C. P. 2 Fine	185/187	199
Arvi Fine	...	200
Ellichpur Fine	...	197
Berar Fine	177/182	192
Khamgaon Fine	...	192
Mulkapur Fine	...	190
Khandesh Fine	167/172	185
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	187
Burwah Sanavad	177/182	193
Mathia Fine	...	177
Punjab/American	...	220/225
Sindh-American	...	220/225
Cambodia	260/265	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	225/230	...
Compta Good	235/245	...
Westerns	220/225	...
Kampala	341/343	...
Jinja	328/328	...
New Manza	305/315	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-1-36	This year
Khandesh (Jilla)	2,493	106,200
Central India	2,163	79,675
Barsi and Nagar	840	61,828
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	10,416
Berar	3,193	87,171
Central Provinces	962	28,326
Total Oomras	9,650	373,616
Dholera	519	25,048
N.-W. Provinces	100	47,878
Rajputana	...	30,862
Sind-Punjab	3,121	210,415
Broach	...	3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,107
Westerns-Northerns	365	15,344
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,772
Persian	...	8
American	843	13,108
Egyptian and African	101	94,130
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	14,699	831,976

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-1-36	This year.
Europe	4,262	132,332
Japan and China	4,750	344,383
Coast Ports	...	10,960
Up-country by Rail	...	81,404
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,294
Total	9,012	577,373

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 18-1-36	5816000	3632000
Receipts Yesterday 18-1-36	13000	6000
Exports to date 18-1-36	3979000	2833000
Stock at Ports 17-1-36	2602000	2929000
Stock Interior Towns 17-1-36	2311000	824000
Stock at Liverpool 17-1-36	712000	914000
Visible Supply 17-1-36	6747000	6593000
Quantity in sight 17-1-36	9633000	6314000
Quantity out of sight 17-1-36	6191000	5039000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 18

Broach A/M 1936 opening 207 3/4; highest 208 1/4; lowest 206 3/4; closing 206 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 190; highest 190; lowest 189; closing 189

Oomra March opening 188 3/4; highest 188 3/4; lowest 188; closing 188

Oomra May opening 188; highest 188; lowest 187; closing 187

Bengal D/J opening 144; highest 144; lowest 142 1/2; closing 142 1/2

Bengal March opening 140 3/4; highest 140 3/4; lowest 140 1/4; closing 140 1/4

Bengal May opening 140; highest 140; lowest 139 1/2; closing 139 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 14

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (31-[illegible]) Re. 1 4/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 20

3 1/2 per cent G P N	96/4
3 per cent	1941 104/0
3 per cent	1951/54 102/6
3 1/2 per cent	1947/53 106
4 per cent	1943 108/4
4 per cent	1960/70 110/11
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/6
5 per cent	1939/44 109/6
...5 per cent	1940/43 111/2
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 108/10
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent	1945/55 Loan 119/4
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 108/12
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent	1936 Mysore 108/12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent	B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent	M Deb 1939 115
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent	K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent	B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/4 and declined to Rs. 95/15 but again improved to Rs. 96/4.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Jan 20

Scattered showers of rain occurred in North Madras Coast, Berar and south-east Madras, Cocanada reporting one inch.

Western disturbance is affecting the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast: Scattered light showers of rain will occur in Southeast Madras, west Deccan and along the Northwest Frontier.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-1-1936,

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .036 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.0 degrees 4.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.1 degrees 3.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 67 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 9 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-1-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SIXTEEN SHOPS GUTTED

Fire Causes Heavy Damage In Bhavnagar

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

A Bhavnagar message states that a big fire occurred there in several grocers' shops resulting in 16 shops being completely gutted and causing a damage of about Rs. 1,50,000. The fire raged for several hours. It is not yet known how the fire originated.

All shops were insured.—United Press.

Eventual Victory To Rest With Abyssinia?

MANCHESTER, (By Air Mail).

"I am inclined to think that eventual victory will rest with the Abyssinians" declares Colonel P. T. Etherton in the "Daily Despatch," "provided that the Ethiopians follow their own tactics and do not try conclusions with massed forces and mechanised weapons. The Tide of Fortune has already turned in their favour. The Abyssinians have penetrated about ten or a dozen miles beyond the Italian lines and have their enemy, partly at any rate, on the run.

"Despite the prominence given to the Italian bombing raids from the air, little or no material damage has been done and the effect upon Abyssinian morale has been negligible."

Provincial Quran-e-Majeed Conference

The Secretary Quran-e-Majeed Society (C. P. and Berar) writes from Nandgaon Peth, Amraoti:—"The annual session of the Quran-Majeed Provincial Society will be held at Dhamangaon on 19th of January, 1936, at 6-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Syed Muzaffer Husain Khatib, Deputy President of the Legislative Council C. P. and Berar. Those who are interested in this matter and want to have the propagation of the high principles embodied in this Holy Book are requested to attend and make this function a success. There is no admission fee to the Conference".

Scattered Long Liquidation In Shares

Utter Absence Of Important Support

GENERAL FEELING IN FAVOUR OF LOW PRICES

BOMBAY: Jan. 20.

The Local Share Bazar opened steady to-day, but in the absence of any buying prices gradually declined on scattered selling. The general tone of the market was dull and although values are maintained, there is less disposition to buy. The international situation is not encouraging and a feeling of pessimism is gaining ground. The outlook of the Share Bazar is discouraging and we still think it safe to unload holdings on all strong markets.

The present steadiness is more or less due to any important business, but there is no inclination to buy except occasional covering by jobbers, which often gives hopes of improvement. Recent heavy purchases of Silver by upcountry merchants are drawing large sums of money lying idle with Indian shroffs. Thus in the near future when crops are moving freely, there seems no reason to expect any important support.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day around Rs. 575 and gradually sagged to Rs. 565. At this level there was some covering by shorts, which rallied pricesto Rs. 570, but renewed selling pressure again depressed prices to Rs. 565. Tata Steel ordinary shares also declined to Rs. 146-12. Hydro-Electric and Cotton mill shares were also easy and cement shares remained neglected.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan. 20.

100	Ahm. Advance	298 12
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	676 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	170 0
100	Central India	231 14
100	Colaba	123 12
100	Coorla	N-95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	163 2
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	50 0
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	191 4
250	Laxmi	620 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	845 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	109 6
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	65 10
100	Swadeshi	142 8
100	Swan	87 8
25	Tata	N-8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0
BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	105 0
25-50	Central	36 0
500	Imperial	1542 8
125-500	Im. Con.	385 0
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	128 8
5	Union	5 4
CEMENTS.		
100	Bundi	34 6
70	Gwalior	115 0
160	Indian	440 10
40	Katni Def.	1975 0
100	Katni Ord.	358 2
75	Okha	252 8
10	Punjab	24 6
100	Shahabad	466 4
70	United	112 0
INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2
ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1605 0
10	Ajmer	13 4
50	Bombay Tram	148 7
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 20

Century 175 170 171/4
Bombay Dyeing 682 677 680 676
Kohinoor 191
Central India 235 233 231/14
New Great 108 109/6
Simplex 65
Swadeshi 146 145 142/8
Bundi 34/8 34/6
I Cement 443 445 442 440
Punjab 24/6
Shahabad 466
Andhra 1613 1607 1610 1607 1605
Tata Hydro 166 165/10
Tata Power 1527 1520 1522 1516 1517
Tram Ord 148 148/7
T Steel Defd 573 566 571 567 566/4
T Steel Ord 148/8 147/4 147/8 147
Tata Steel 2nd Perf 162 162/8
Bellapur 167 165 165/10
B Steam 272 271/14
B Burma 393 392 391/4

100	Tata Hydro	165 10
1000	Tatat Power	1517 8
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 8
500	Tapty Valley	761 4
MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	29 12
30	T. Def.	566 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	191 4
50	Belapur Sugar	165 10
250	Bombay Steam	271 14
125	Bombay Burma	391 4
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	132 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-12-6
50	Bombay Telephone	107 0
100	Indian Bleaching	93 2
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	570 0
15	Scindia	14 15
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	16 12
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 4
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,525 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Its Three Periods

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—I am glad my friend Mr. Polak has put right the chronology of Messrs Ratcliffe and Alexander. The year 1905 must have been used loosely by them as denoting the change-over not of Congress but of Indian opinion, generally from loyalism to extremism. But is Mr. Polak himself right about his date, 1919?

It was the 1917 Congress, held in Calcutta, which was boycotted by the "Moderates", who henceforth organised themselves as a body apart from Congress, taking the name of "Indian National Liberal Federation", which was formally constituted in 1918 at Bombay. But the Congress, though of exclusively extremist inspiration since 1917, was not committed to a policy of unconstitutional activities until 1920, when at Nagpur it finally adopted Mr. Gandhi's new constitution of Congress and his policy of direct action. This direct action phase of Congress came to an end in 1934, but, though the Congress is again constitutional, the Liberals have not yet amalgamated with it.

I therefore think that it may well be said that the first phase of Congress lasted from 1885 to 1907, when it represented all political shades of thought; that its second period lasted from 1907 to 1917, when it represented moderate to the exclusion of extremist thought; whilst in its third period, from 1917 onward, Congress has been an organisation of extremist to the exclusion of moderate thought.—Yours, etc.,

H. C. E. ZACHARIAS.

11, Av. du Mail, Geneva,
January 6.

Protest Against Poona Cycle Tax

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 19.

A largely attended meeting of the Poona citizens under the presidency of Mr. Gadgil M.L.A., passed a resolution strongly protesting against the proposed Municipal tax on bicycles.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1936

Bengal Govt.'s Apology To Jawaharlal

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON Jan. 11.
(By Air Mail.)

The action of the Government of Bengal in withdrawing the allegation against Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru of having misused 'Harijan' funds as directly or indirectly conveyed in a particular Government report has been, perhaps, a remarkable example of Governmental authority in India yielding to pressure of public opinion in England even if it disregarded public opinion in India according to our late Secretary of State's notorious slogan of dogs may bark whilst the imperialist caravan passes on.

We have, of course, the historical example of General Dyer having been withdrawn from military service in India after the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy. Afterwards some of the retired military generals and Civil Service men from India made a counter-noise in England to attack Mr. Edwin Montagu and to shower praises on General Dyer as the saviour of their great Empire. The present case of the attempt to attack the personal honour of a man of unimpeachable character like Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is much lesser in its dimension than the Amritsar episode; yet the moral effect of forcing the Government of Bengal to retract is the same. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru happened to be in Europe and was able to defend his honour against such an attack on the spot in England and its great moral force appealed to several British Parliamentarians and journalists. On such an occasion India really proved her failure, as was pointed out to me by one of the progressive Liberal M.P.s, by not holding mass meetings all over the country demanding a public apology from the Bengal Government to their popular leader. However certain members of Parliament were aroused to honest indignation at this form of tactics employed by a Government for which Parliament was in some measure responsible.

NEITHER HANDSOME NOR COURAGEOUS.

Apart from public pressure, I understand on good authority that Miss Ellen Wilkinson, member for Jarrow, and others who have personal friendly relations with His Excellency Sir John Anderson wrote to him rather candid letters as to what British opinion thinks of such rulership. The general withdrawal and expression of regret by the Bengal Government has created considerable satisfaction in Parliamentary circles but it is not yet complete. The withdrawal and apology is not what one may call handsome and courageous but there is in the opinion of several Britishers, still a tinge of tardiness on the part of the Government inasmuch as there is still a feeble effort to defend the unwise author as if he had some good ground for drawing his inference. I do not know how far the Government of Bengal will be able to enjoy this little chuckle at the expense of Pundit Jawaharlal; for, the matter which would have been easily forgotten with a handsome and unstinted apology is now likely to be raised in Parliament once again in order to remove the last relics of slur caused even by the appearance of justification for what is called an inference contrary to facts.

There is a story in our Indian history of Emperor Akbar. His Majesty was once informed by his courtier, Birbal, that excuse can be worse than the crime and according to the "Manchester Guardian" Sir John Anderson's Government has been guilty of putting forward an excuse that is more revolting against the sense of justice of men than the original offence of the Government. This example, however, need not create an exaggerated opinion in India about the value of the righteous indignation of members of Parliament, but it is certainly a lesson worth noticing as to the value of creating powerful public opinion whenever moral issues are at stake. Indian readers may expect further reports on this subject as various writers and politicians in England would still stir in the matter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.

For the last four or five years the old Branch of the Indian National Congress in London (which was once affiliated with the parent Body in India) and latterly the India Independence League of the India Independence Day as it is observed in India on the 26th of January every year. This year also members of these two organisations are making preparations for a meeting on Sunday January 26. The organisers of the meeting are desirous of introducing a valuable innovation suited to the present political atmosphere in Great Britain and in fact all over Europe. The Abyssinian War brought into sharp relief at first the rights of European nations for "expansion" (1) but gradually it opened the eyes of anti-war and pacifist elements to the bad features of imperialism to the so-called expanding nations themselves. Thanks to the persistent propaganda carried on by the League Against Imperialism, even in Great Britain large sections of population have begun to realise how impossible disarmament, abolition of war, international peace and uniformity of standard of life for workers without exploitation of conquered subjects are if at the same time a nation desires to maintain her conquest over foreign countries. The League of Nations Unions have aroused a consciousness that after all world peace would pay more than the profits of imperialism which are ultimately swallowed up by war ruins.

AN UNFORTUNATE FEATURE.

The Indian National Congress intends this year to celebrate the Indian Independence Day by putting forward speakers from various British organisations to explain how injurious British domination of India is to the British people themselves and how they should demand for their own sake independence of India. The only unfortunate feature is that the small band of certain Indians who have recently created the bogey of the new "Indian National Congress of Great Britain" is once again likely to run some kind of rival meeting making rather a poor show as it did at Essex Hall on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. The object of this new organisation seems to be to attack certain individuals, like Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, Dr. D. N. Dutt, Mr. Saklatvala and English wives of certain Indians in London. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru himself spoke to the members of this so-called Congress organisation sharply when he visited London in October last. He advised them that though they were at liberty to do whatever political work they liked, they were not justified in calling their organisation a Congress organisation. They, on their part, promised Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to drop the misleading title of their organisation. However, since they have not carried out their promise I understand that Punditji has written this week to one of his friends in London expressing his great disappointment with the young Indians who are mainly responsible for the formation of the organisation. It is the genuine opinion of the Indian public in London that this mischievous move on the part of some Indians would soon die out but it is a pity that in the meanwhile they are confusing the minds of certain British friends of India and thus doing harm to the good name of Indians for their capacity to preserve unity.

DR. SUNDERLAND'S MESSAGE.

Although we are practically in the middle of January I received yesterday from America a Christmas Greeting and Message. It is from our friend Dr. J. T. Sunderland. The active worker in Indian cause in America deserves congratulations and thanks of all Indians for the innovation that he has introduced in wishing his friends on the eve of the New Year. His Christmas "card" is a leaflet well got out. The front page of it is, of course, devoted to conveying his greetings. The other four pages contain a moral for the friends of India from Ethiopia "Amid the political confusion and darkness of the world," says Dr. Sunderland, "as Christmas approaches one clear beam of light appears. It is the interest which practically all the nations of the world are showing in the freedom of Ethiopia—their denunciation of the attempt of a foreign power to conquer her and reduce her to bondage. This seems to mean, does it not? A growing political conscience among the nations—a growing sense of the sacredness of national freedom and independence." Then Dr. Sunderland answers why this interest in freedom and this approval of bondage should not be confined to Ethiopia. "Why forget the long-standing bondage of a nation far greater and more important than Ethiopia?" he asks. This is followed by a history of India, her people, her rulers and the methods adopted to govern the people, culminating with the broad outlines of the new India Act. The message ends: "We call ourselves Christians. Is not Christmas a fitting time to call to mind these words of him for whom Christmas is named: "He hath sent me to proclaim release to the captive, and liberty to them that are bound."

Pandit Shiv Sharma, a noted Ayurvedist (a doctor following the Indian system of medicine) Patiala, is making arrangements for practising in England.

WANTED MUSLIM GRAVE-YARD BILL

Shahidganj Conference Demand

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

The Muslim Shahidganj Conference which concluded its session yesterday at Amritsar adopted a number of resolutions, most of which were in the nature of recommendations to Pir Jamait Ali, empowering him to amend, cancel or accept them as he chose.

Before the Conference dispersed Pir Jamait Ali made a fervent appeal to Muslims to unite, warning them that failure to do so would be disastrous.

THEIR DEMANDS.

The Conference also adopted a resolution requesting the Government to release unconditionally all internees in connection with the Shahidganj and abrogate the security orders against Muslim newspapers, sympathising with those who suffered in connection with the Shahidganj movement and assuring them financial help.

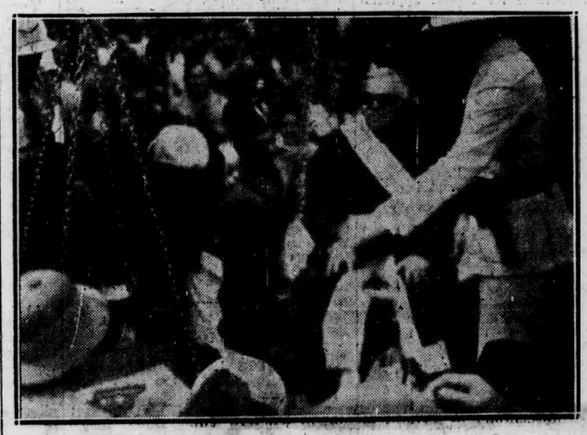
The conference also requested the Government to take the earliest opportunity to introduce a Muslim Grave Yard and Mosque Bill in the Punjab Council in order to avoid happenings like that in connection with the Shahidganj mosque in future.

A Committee was appointed with Mr. K. L. Gauba, Shaikh Sadaq Hassan, Sir Mahomed Iqbal and Sher Nawab Khan Kasuri for making efforts to unite all Muslim opinions on a common platform.—United Press.

Hubli:—The Children's Day was celebrated in Hubli by the Marathi School No. 1 on the 16th inst.

Aga Khan's Golden Jubilee

The Golden Jubilee of The Aga Khan was celebrated at Hasanabad, Mazagaon, by twenty thousand followers of His Highness. (From left) Mr. Ghulam Ali G. Merchant, Vice-President of the All-India Celebrations Committee, The Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan.



The Aga Khan being weighed in gold on Sunday in connection with His Highness's Golden Jubilee celebrations. The sale proceeds of the gold—which is valued at Rs. 3,35,000—will be spent for charitable purposes.

One of the followers of The Aga Khan putting his "share" of gold offerings in the scale provided for weighing His Highness. Note the Police Inspector guarding the gold.

DECCAN MUSLIMS TO HONOUR AGA KHAN

Golden Jubilee Celebrations At Poona To-day

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Jan 19.

Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Aga Khan will be publicly celebrated by Mahomedans in Poona on Tuesday next under the presidentship of Moulvi Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed. The same evening Sir Raffiuddin gives a garden party at his residence, in honour of the occasion.

It may be recalled that H. H. the Aga Khan was the first president of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League of which Moulvi Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed was the honorary secretary. His Highness the Aga Khan did a good deal towards educational and political progress of the Muslims a quarter of a century ago. His Highness is also especially interested in the social progress of Muslim women.

ALWAR'S TRIBUTE TO AGA KHAN

Hopes He Will Be Ruling Prince Of India

His Highness the Aga Khan visited one of his old friends for nearly 30 years, His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, on Sunday afternoon, the day of his Golden Jubilee celebration, at the latter's residence at Breach-Candy.

On arrival he was received by the Chief of the Staff and the A.D.C. of the Maharaja, and was later received by the Maharaja, amidst the cheers of the staff of the Maharaja and a shower of flowers. Also a guard-of-honour was presented.

A congratulatory message was presented by the Maharaja to His Highness the Aga Khan along with his own autographed photograph, in the course of which it was stated:—

FRIEND OF 30 YEARS' STANDING

"Your Highness is regarded by your devotees as the 11th Imam, which is indeed a high honour, and the proof of which is the world-wide joyful celebrations that are taking place on this day. I doubt if anybody has performed such a feat as Your Highness has done, when you are so busy, and in such an auspicious day, to find spare time to come and see one of your old friends of something like 30 years' standing, in the silence of his room, although he offered to come and pay his congratulations to you at your own residence. I shall never forget this consideration.

Your Highness will have received thousands, if not lacs of congratulations by telegrams, letters and most of all verbally. Therefore, I do not wish to repeat these sentiments; but the one uppermost in my mind to-day is the ardent wish that before your Diamond Jubilee is celebrated, Your Highness may become as you know I have sincerely wished and tried for in my humble manner—a Ruling Prince of India with a State of your Own".

At the time of departure also, a Guard or Honour was presented.

CONGRESS JUBILEE SENSATION

Calcutta Corporation V. Finance Committee

PIQUANT SITUATION OVER QUESTION OF LEGALITY OF EXPENDITURE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

A piquant situation has arisen in connection with the publication of a special number of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette an official organ of the Calcutta Corporation, in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Indian National Congress, which was proposed to be brought out by the time the next Congress session meets at Lucknow.

ACCOUNTANTS "NO"

The "United Press" reliably learns that all works undertaken in this connection have been abruptly suspended at the instance of the Finance Standing Committee of the Corporation following the refusal on part of the Chief Accountant of the Calcutta Corporation to pass any bill relating to this publication unless he is definitely assured of the legality of the expenditure sanctioned on this behalf at a meeting of the Corporation in December last.

In view of this objection the Finance Committee have referred the matter to the Corporation which, it is understood, is going to fortify itself with the opinion of the Advocate General, the Government of Bengal, before giving any direction to the Finance Committee on the point at issue.

3,000 VOTED.

It may be recalled that the corporation unanimously decided at its meeting on December 2 last to fittingly celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress and in that connection also sanctioned an expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,000 for bringing out a special number of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette. This special number was designed to contain among other features a short history of the Congress and the nationalist movement in India and a symposium by leading Congressmen on the trend of the movement in the near future.—United Press.

KARNATAK CENTRAL CO-OP. BANK

Branch Opened At Gadag

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Jan. 20.

The new premises of the Gadag branch of the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank were opened on Saturday evening at Gadag by Mr. Collins, Collector of Dharwar in the presence of a large and influential gathering.

Requesting the Collector to open the premises Mr. Nalavadi the Bank's chairman gave a brief resume of the banks activities in recent years. He explained the Bank's exceptionally strong and sound financial position. A most trying and anxious problem before them was the safe and profitable investment of their huge surplus funds exceeding 20 lacs. A sales agency was opened at Haveri to secure the maximum return to the agriculturists at a minimum cost.

In declaring the premises open the Collector said, Dharwar District once occupied a foremost place in the Co-operative movement. He deplored to find party spirit and party feuds of the rankest type poisoning almost all local bodies in the district thereby preventing best men from sitting on their committees. He however paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Nalavadi for his exceptional services to the bank. He was glad to find that like the Bombay Provincial Co-op. Bank under its able Managing Director Mr. Metha, the Karnatak Central under Mr. Nalavadi are trying to reach the poor agriculturists by opening branches at several places. The gathering dispersed after light refreshments.

Aligarh Deputation For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIGARH Jan 20.

The Muslim University deputation to take part in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Rt. Hon'ble H. H. Agha Khan Khan prochancellor of the Aligarh University arrives at the Victoria terminus on January 22 at 10-45.

It consists of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor, Sir Shafi Ahmed Khan and Professor Hadi Hassan.

F. X. Shields has signed a seven-year contract with a Hollywood film company. It is understood, however, that he does not contemplate abandoning his amateur status and intends to compete in the leading lawn tennis fixtures of the American calendar next year.

MINISTERS & NEWSPAPERS

Can They Muzzle Opposition Press Under Reforms? Asks Chintamani

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

Mr. C.Y. Chintamani inaugurating the third All-India Newspapers Exhibition, yesterday, on the Ardh Kumbh Fair grounds, in the presence of a gathering of educated persons, congratulated the "Vidya Mandal" Allahabad on their enterprise in organising the newspapers' exhibition year after year.

Referring to the condition of newspapers in future under the autonomous governments of the provinces, he asked whether the ministers in office, who would necessarily be partisans and have their own supporters and newspapers, will suppress the opposition papers which would try to subvert and overthrow their ministry, and whether they will take advantage of the exceptional laws now placed on the statute book by the "bureaucratic" government. If they made such attempts to muzzle the opposition press, would the Governor come forward to exercise his reserved powers? He was not free from anxiety how ministers would utilize the powers that the present Government had in anticipation given them.

Mr. Chintamani emphasised that the only remedy was a continuous incessant activity on the part of the public spirited man to create, maintain, and strengthen the intensity of the public opinion against all forms of "bureaucrat" Government and in favour of constitutional and democratic swaraj.

The Hon'ble Mr. Prakash Narain Sapru, Chairman of the Reception Committee, thought that a responsible Government and a controlled press could not go together and urged that the various press laws should disappear from the statute book under the autonomous Government from the next year. A large number of newspapers and magazines in different languages of India were displayed in the exhibition.—A. P.

The Governor-General in Council has appointed Nawabzada Mir Saud Alam Khan of the Political Department of the Government of India as an additional Political Agent of the Sabar Kantha Agency.

The figures of attacks and deaths due to small-pox raging in several states of Kathiawar under Western India Afency during the week ended 16th January show an unusaul rise. Of the total of 290 attacks and 73 deaths, Rajkot accounted for 79 and 34 respectively.

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